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Department of Agriculture



TO MY FRIENDS AND PATRONS.

JN presenting my catalogue for the year, I wish to thank you all for your very liberal patronage and ever-willingness to extend the fame of my SEEDS to friends and neighbors. I gratefully acknowledge that to your kindness in this respect is due, in a great measure, the remarkable increase in my business.

Nothing for which money is expended makes so large returns as **Seeds**, if they are *good*. Nothing causes greater vexation than *worthless* seeds. If you wish to avoid disappointment don't rely on seeds peddled over the country and *sold on commission—the chances are against their vegetating*. I furnish the Trade exactly the same quality of seeds that I send to the best Market Gardeners. Hence I feel no hesitancy in saying that they are the purest and best to be found. At the same time, however, it must be distinctly understood, since the success of a crop is dependent upon so many contingencies, as condition of soil, mode of planting, climate, etc., that I cannot warrant my Seeds or hold myself responsible for any loss or damage arising from any failure thereof
TO THE LOVERS OF FLOWERS:

The Exposition grounds were a sight not soon to be forgotten, and called forth praise from everyone, many visitors spending as much or more time among the flowers as the buildings. I had the pleasure of furnishing all Flower Seeds used on the grounds of the Exposition Co., the management acknowledging the superiority of my seeds over all others which was attested by the many compliments I received from all sources for quality and varieties. It was the sight of a life time to see the acres of beautiful bloom, the Sweet Peas, Nasturtiums, Asters, Petunias and Verbenas being particularly admired by all. If you want a Flower Garden, plant my High Grade Seed and you will not be disappointed.

SELECTED FARM SEEDS.

My farm seeds are grown especially for seed, in the section best suited to their development and perfect maturity, are all carefully selected, thoroughly cleaned, of the best quality, and I sell at reasonable prices, which are subject to any important changes.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

In this department will be found only such varieties as have proved after years of trial the best adapted to the soil and climate of Nebraska and the central states. Every kind is recommended. When the selection is left to me I will send such sorts as I know will do well in your locality. My packets are as well filled as any reliable seed dealer's in the United States.

I carry a large and choice stock of **Grass Seeds** adapted to the climate of Western States. Orders always filled promptly at lowest market price.

Terms of Sale—Cash with order. REMITTANCES may be made at my risk by draft, money order, cash by express or in registered letters. Will take postage stamps in any amount. Express money orders are always safe, and in case of loss quick adjustment can be made.

Seeds by Mail or Express—8 cents per Pound should be added for prepayment of postage, if wanted by mail or prepaid express. The express companies will generally be found the most economical mode of conveyance. In the absence of specific shipping directions, I shall send by the cheapest way. I do not guarantee the safe arrival of goods sent by mail; it is rare, however, that seeds fail to reach their destination in that way.

Special Offer to Cash Buyers—As an inducement to purchasers of my seeds in **packets only** I make this **most liberal offer**, but I wish it thoroughly understood that it applies to orders for seeds in **PACKETS ONLY**, and not to orders for an ounce or more:

Purchasers remitting \$1.00 may select Seeds, in Packets Only, to the value of \$1.30.

"	"	2.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2.65.
"	"	3.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4.05.
"	"	4.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5.50.
"	"	5.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	7.00.

Delivered free by mail to address.

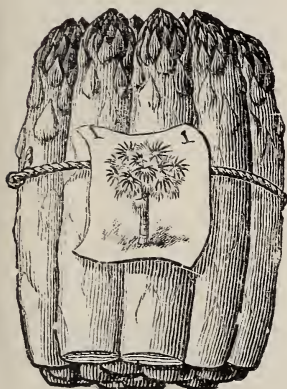


Asparagus.

One ounce will sow forty feet of row.

Culture.—Sow seeds in the spring, in drills about 12 inches apart. Thin out seedlings, only leaving the strongest. At one or two years transplant to permanent beds.

	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Colossal, the Standard variety	5	10	40
Palmetto, a desirable bright green variety		10	40



Beans.

DWARF, OR SNAP BEANS.

One quart will plant one hundred feet of row.

Culture.—In early May in a warm and sheltered spot, sow in drills about two inches deep and eight inches apart. Sow every two weeks for succession.

Landreths' First in Market—

This is well-named, being the earliest Bean in existence, and therefore very profitable to the market gardener, and desirable to the private gardener as well. The pods are long, broad, green and very showy, reaching maturity in thirty days from germination, and the habit of vine productive. Pkt. 5 Qt. 25.



DWARF, OR SNAP BEANS.

Stringless Green Pod Bush—The only stringless green pod bush bean in cultivation. Consequently it surpasses all others in crisp, tender flavor. The finely shaped, long, green pods are absolutely stringless, and when we add that the pods are ready to market two weeks earlier than the best stock of improved extra early Red Valentines, we are sure that the Stringless Green Pod will supply a long felt want. It must prove of immense value, not only to the market gardener who wants to make more money, but also to the amateur who seeks a rare quality early for the home table. Pkt. 5 Qt. 30.

Early Mohawk—Very early and will stand more cold weather than most bush varieties. It can be planted earlier and will furnish beans fit for use before any other kind. Vines large, stout, with large, coarse leaves which will stand a slight frost; beans long, kidney shaped. Pkt. 5 Qt. 25.

Extra Early Red Valentine—Pods develop to an edible condition in thirty-two days from germination. Color of pods, light green and semi-transparent. Form of pods, round and slightly curved. Succulent, prolific, and quite free from strings, continuing long in edible condition. Pkt. 5 Qt. 25.

Round Yellow Six-Weeks. Early. A leading market sort. Pkt. 5 Qt. 20.

Dwarf Horticultural—Has all the good qualities of the old Horticultural Pole. Pkt. 5 Qt. 30.

Early Refugee, or Thousand to One—Most prolific green podded sort, thick and fleshy. Pkt. 5 Qt. 25.

DWARF WAX BEANS.

Landreth's Scarlet—Seed large, kidney formed, pods golden wax. Vine strong, foliage large, broad, hardy. This valuable *scarlet*-seeded, *yellow*-podded Bush Bean, in some particulars might be compared with the Golden Wax, but produces much longer, broader and more meaty pods, is earlier (maturing for the table in *thirty-five* days from germination) and more productive, fifty to sixty pods to the vine being quite general. Pkt. 5 Qt. 30.

Golden Wax—Maturing for the table in about *thirty-five* days from germination. A flat podded sort, but probably the best known of the yellow-wax pod varieties. Pkt. 5 Qt. 25.

Dwarf German Wax, Black Seed—One of the oldest forms of the yellow-wax or golden-podded varieties. Pods round, meaty, curved and borne in branches, ready for the table in about *forty* days from germination. Vine erect and dwarf. Pkt. 5 Qt. 25.

White Wax—A desirable Snap-short. Pods broad, flat, yellow, semi-transparent when boiled, of delicate flavor, maturing for table *thirty-seven* days from germination. Pkt. 5 Qt. 30.

Wardwell's Dwarf Kidney Wax—Earlier, more productive than Golden Wax; rust proof. vigorous, pods large, showy, tender and stringless, excellent flavor and good for either snap or shell. Pkt. 5 Qt. 25.

GROCERY BEANS.

	Pkt.	Qt.
White Cranberry, field bean.....	5	20
White Kidney Royal Dwarf, or field bean.....	5	20
Navy.....	5	20

DWARF LIMA BEANS.

Henderson's Bush Lima—Grows in compact bush form, producing enormous crops of delicious Lima beans which can be as easily gathered as the common garden bush bean; is at least two weeks earlier than any of the climbing Limas, produces a continuous crop from the middle of July until frost. Enormously productive. A very small patch will supply a family with this splendid vegetable throughout the season. Pkt. 5 Qt. 30.

Burpee's Bush Lima—A dwarf or bush form of the true large Lima which is of great value. They are of perfect bush form, growing 18 to 20 inches high, of stout and erect growth, yet branching and vigorous. An immense yielder, each bush bearing 50 to 200 handsome large pods, well filled with very large beans of luscious flavor. Pkt. 5 Qt. 30.

POLE BEANS.

One quart will plant 100 to 150 hills.

Culture.—Sow as soon as the soil is warm and dry, about the end of May, in hills about four feet apart each way. Poles eight or ten feet long should be firmly set in the center of the hills before putting in the seed.

Extra Early Jersey Lima—Under favorable conditions three or four days earlier than the Large Lima. Pkt. 5 Qt. 30.

Large White Lima—Smaller seeded than the Jersey, not so strong in vine, nor so large in pod. Otherwise excellent in quality. Pkt. 5 Qt. 25.

Large Jersey Lima—Matures *ninety* days from germination. Yield about eighty bushels of green pods per acre. Pkt. 5 Qt. 25.

White Dutch Case Knife—Good green-podded variety. Pkt. 5 Qt. 25.

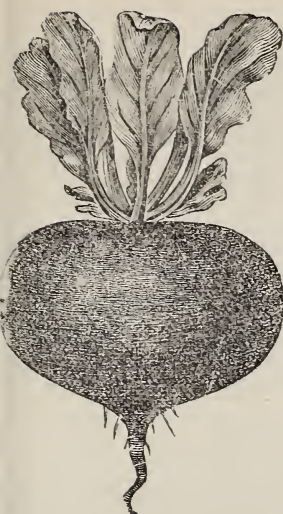
Horticultural—A showy bean maturing in *eighty* days. Pods green, dashed with red. Pkt. 5 Qt. 30.

Beets.

One ounce sows 50 feet of row; 4 to 6 pounds for one acre.

Culture.—Sow as early as possible in the spring and every two weeks after for a succession up to the first week in July. The soil should be light and well manured. Sow in drills about 15 inches apart, and thin from 4 to 6 inches after they are well up.

Extra Early Egyptian Turnip—Maturing in an incredibly short time for a Beet, roots for table use developing in forty days from germination. Bulbs half globular, or flattened at the poles; roots very slim, skin smooth, leaves red and green, flesh quite dark. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 Lb. 50.



BEETS.

Extra Early Eclipse, 40 days—This variety is to a great extent superseding the Egyptian. The bulbs are perfect globes, blood colored, and develop with astonishing rapidity. The foliage is longer and more vigorous than that of the Egyptian. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 Lb. 50.

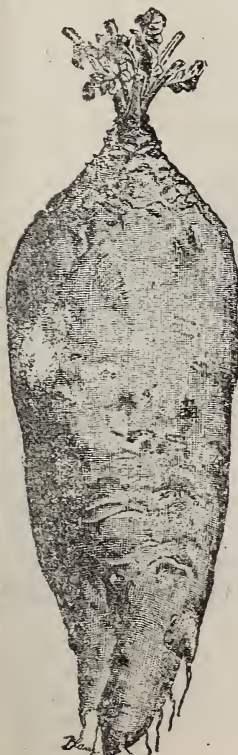
Bassano or Extra Early Turnip—This is, with the exception of the Egyptian and Eclipse, the earliest sort. It is the first in market of the large-rooted sorts; it is globular, sugary and tender, and by the best judges is considered unexcelled in flavor and delicacy by any variety. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 Qt. 50.

Early Blood-Red Turnip—Root broad and flat like a Turnip, early in maturity and of unexcelled quality. It is the best Turnip-shaped Beet for family use, all things considered, and we recommend it to all gardeners. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 Lb. 50.

Half-Long Blood-Red—Small leaves, half green and red. Very desirable. One of the best. A handsome wedge-shaped root, growing well under ground; flesh very dark blood-red, skin smooth, habit much earlier in maturity than the old Long Blood and only half its length. Recommended highly to market gardeners as a succession to Turnip-shaped Beets. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 Lb. 40.

Extra Long Dark Blood—Standard winter; smooth, tender and sweet. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 Lb. 15 Lb. 50.

Swiss Chard—For greens only. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 ½ Lb. 25 Lb. 75.



MANGELS.

Mangels.

Culture.—Extensively grown in all parts of the country for feeding stock. Sow in April or May, in drills three feet apart, and thin to ten inches in the row. If your soil is deep and mellow, try the long varieties, if shallow the round kinds will do better. No crop pays the farmer or stock raiser better than mangels; 1,000 bushels to the acre is an ordinary yield, while, with good culture, over 2,000 bushels have been grown to this amount of ground. These make the cheapest of foods for all kinds of live stock—horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, chickens, etc. Easily grown and they help to keep stock in good condition and free from disease. Dairyman claim that a bushel of mangels and a bushel of corn are worth more than two bushels of corn. Use 5 pounds seed to an acre. Oz. 10 Lb. 30.

Golden Tankard—A rapidly maturing root adapted to shallow lands, though doing well on every soil. This form of cattle-feeding Beet, by reason of its small root and top, can be cultivated in close rows and an enormous weight produced to the acre. The root has broad shoulders, smooth, rich, golden skin, solid sugary flesh, and golden foot stalk. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 Lb. 25.

Mammoth Golden Giant—An improvement on the long yellow mangel, being of considerably greater size, more than half above ground and of a more grayish or rather russet yellow color. Remarkably even in shape, rather elongated, of vigorous growth; it has a fine neck and a very smooth skin. Flesh white, firm and sweet, much liked by cattle. In short, a magnificent root, easily lifted from the ground, producing enormous crops. Excellent keeper; yields 40 to 60 tons to the acre. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 ½ Lb. 15 Lb. 40.

Mammoth Long Red—Very popular sort. Grows to an immense size and has produced 65 tons to the acre. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 ½ Lb. 15 Lb. 30.

Sugar Beets.

For Sugar Making and Cattle Food.

We hope to persuade our customers to plant Sugar Beet Seed to determine if their soils and climatic conditions are favorable to the production of Beet roots of fair size.

Silesian Sugar—This form of Sugar Beet is rapidly growing in favor in this country as a most valuable Winter food for stock of all descriptions. Fifteen to twenty tons can be grown to the acre under favorable conditions. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 15 Lb. 30.

Vilmorin's Improved—A leading sugar-making sort. Doing well on a wide range of soils and exceptionally rich in sugar. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 Lb. 30.

Imperial Sugar—Skin cream color; flesh white; average fifteen tons per acre. Its high percentage of carbo-hydrates indicates it, as experience has proven it, to be one of the most valuable roots for cattle feeding. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 Lb. 35.

Klein-Wanzleben—This is the variety of Sugar Beet which the analytical chemists of the German Beet Sugar Factories have united in recommending as possessing the highest sugar-producing qualities, which scientific investigations have been fully sustained by the practical results of sugar making in the factories: as much as eighteen tons of sugar having been made from one hundred tons of roots of this variety. This variety is used by the Sugar Factories. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 Lb. 40.

Broccoli.

One ounce of seed to 100 yards of row.

A plant much resembling Cauliflower, and like it derived from the wild Cabbage. Broccoli requires a longer season to develop than Cauliflower. It has more numerous and stiffer leaves, and the heads are smaller.

	Pkt.	Oz.
Early White.....	5	50
Early Purple.....	5	70

Brussels Sprouts.

One ounce of seed to 100 yards of row.

A variety of the Cabbage family, possessing the peculiarity of bearing upon its stem or stalk from fifty to one hundred buds resembling miniature Cabbage heads. The leaves composing these heads resemble Savoy Cabbage in their crumpled texture and also in their color. The heads or buds, from one to two inches in diameter, form one of the most delicious garden vegetables, only equaled by Cauliflower. Treat same as Cabbage. Pkt. 5 Oz. 15.

Cabbage.

One ounce of seed to 100 yards of row.

Culture.—Soil for cabbage should be a heavy loam. On such soil well manured, excellent crops are sure to be grown. Sow the seeds in hot beds in February or March.

**We especially call attention to our
Fine First Early Sorts.**

FIRST EARLY VARIETIES.

Landreths' Earliest Cabbage—Heads formed like a blunt Wakefield, but growing to a much larger size. We have reports of this variety reaching thirteen pounds in weight, with an average of seven pounds over the field. The color is emerald green, the leaves smooth on edge, broad and round at ends. Habit vigorous, short on stem, and proof against sun. The heads are ovoid and hard—few outside leaves and short stem—thus admitting of such close culture as to be planted 12,000 to the acre. This Cabbage will do well on soil so light that success with late varieties is not possible. Pkt. 5 Oz. 30.

Select Very Early Jersey Wakefield—Heading for market 70 to 80 days from sowing. The most widely cultivated of the early Cabbages, of great celebrity in the Northern market. It is very early, short stemmed, head cone-shaped, broad at the bottom with blunt peak; leaves



CABBAGE.

leathery, well folded over the top. A reliable header and most excellent in all good qualities. The strain we offer is unexcelled by any offered under other names, or at a higher price. Pkt. 5 Oz. 35.

Reedland Early Drumhead—To any one wanting an Early Flat-headed Cabbage of reliability, be he a market gardener, private gardener, or an amateur, we recommend the Reedland Early Drumhead as uniting all the essentials. It is a short-stemmed, flat-headed, large and unusually early for a large, broad-headed sort. In all localities where it has been tried it has become a favorite variety, and is recommended by all experienced Cabbage growers. It will do for first, second and third early, intermediate and late. No Cabbage ever grown approaches it in so many desirable qualities, indeed, it suits all seasons, all conditions and all wants; it is the perfection of a Cabbage as respects habit and quality, and one we tie to, as we consider the Reedland to be A No. 1, a gilt-edged sort. Pkt. 5 Oz. 35.

Early Summer Flathead—Heads hard and flat, stem short, few outside leaves, uniform in character. Average weight four pounds, sometimes six. Market gardeners praise it highly as just the thing wanted to fill the demand for a flathead. A variety which may be planted close. UNQUESTIONABLY THE EARLIEST FLAT-HEADED CABBAGE IN CULTIVATION. Only a day or two behind the earliest Wakefield. Pkt 5 Oz. 25.

INTERMEDIATE RIPENERS.

New York Early Summer—A favorite early sort in the New York market. Heads oval; color bluish green with lighter-colored veins; stem short and stocky. Pkt. 5 Oz. 25.

All the Year 'Round—Ten days later than the Reedland Early Drumhead. No Cabbage offered as an All-seasons' Cabbage is superior to this, being admirably adapted for Spring, Summer, Autumn or Winter without respect to habit or quality, it is the hardiest of Cabbages, being capable, either young or old, of resisting a greater amount of frost than any other, while under the heat and draught of Summer it stands unflagging. Its character is indicated by its leaves, which are dark blue, thick and leathery. The heads solid, sweet, large, flat. The stem short and sturdy. The seed of this sort may be sown successively and continuously in any locality during all periods when Cabbage is drilled. Its name indicates its quality as an all-'round or all-seasons' sort. Pkt. 5 Oz. 30.

Bloomsdale Early Drumhead—In form, from ROUND to FLAT; size large; always SOLID, few extra leaves; rather SHORT IN STEM and WILL STAND WITHOUT BURSTING; such qualities, the market gardener can duly appreciate. For a family Cabbage, to succeed the earlier sorts, we COMMEND IT UNHESITATINGLY. Don't fail to try this variety. Pkt. 5 Oz. 30.

Burpee's All-Head Early—At least a week earlier than any of the various strains of early summer Cabbage, and fully one-third larger, of perfect shape and the most solid variety on the list. Market gardeners to whom we furnished seed of this have been greatly pleased with it. Pkt. 5 Oz. 30.

All Seasons—Sure header, does not burst nor shoot early heads, deep and flat to roundish, maturing with some irregularity. Pkt. 5 Oz. 25.

LATE VARIETIES.

Much IMPORTED Late Cabbage Seed is offered as American at low prices. Our experience is that Imported Seed of the late varieties is absolutely worthless.

Market Gardeners' Large Late Flat Dutch—For a large, heavy, hard, smooth leaved, late-ripening Cabbage, no strain is superior and few equal to this. The leaves are feathered to the stalk, slightly fluted or twisted on the outer edges. Color, a clear green with a gray or ashy shade under certain lights. When frost strikes the outer leaves they often become dashed on the margin with faint tones of red and purple, which color sometimes runs into the vein work of the outer leaves, but does not effect those forming the head. The head is thick, broad, solid and slightly rounded on top, though the variety is what is termed a flathead. The leaves extend well over the



CABBAGE.

centre line of the head and fold down alternately, tightly forming a compact head. Pkt. 5 Oz. 30.

Market Gardeners' Large Late Drumhead (*very choice*)—Late, large, hardy, certain to head, and, being of heavy weight, quite productive. Not surpassed by any stock under this name. Pkt. 5 Oz. 25.

Bloomsdale Large Late Flat Dutch—We recommend this variety both for family use and market gardeners' profit, as it is a good keeper and excellent shipper. Its quality can be relied upon as producing on rich soil immense flat heads, perfectly solid and of superior texture. This variety has a short stem, is free from loose leaves, and may be described as "long standing," that is to say, not inclined to burst, as is the habit with many large Cabbages when fully developed. Pkt. 5 Oz. 25.

Bloomsdale Large Late Drumhead—This is one of our standard late-maturing varieties. Late, large, solid, always reliable as a header and noted for its excellent quality. Pkt. 5 Oz. 25.

Danish Ball Head—The best keeping of all Winter sorts. Head round and more solid than any other Cabbage known. Very popular in the Northwestern States. Shiploads of this Cabbage are annually sent to the United States from Holland and Denmark. Pkt. 5 Oz. 30.

Hollander—A late distinct sort, leaves thick and smooth, plant very hardy, head round and solid; a fine keeper. Pkt. 5 Oz. 30.

Green Glazed—A glossy, pea-green variety, long cultivated in the Southern States; resisting the attack of fleas, bugs and caterpillars better than others. A valuable quality. Pkt. 5 Oz. 20.

Red Dutch—Leaves red or purple and exclusively used for pickling. Pkt. 5 Oz. 20.

Green Curled Savoy—This is undoubtedly the **FINEST TYPE** of Winter Cabbage. After having been frosted it *boils like marrow*, and is not surpassed even by the Cauliflower in its best condition. The strain is not to be confounded with *low-priced imported seeds*. It is a shy producer of seed, and consequently never plentiful. Pkt. 5 Oz. 40.

Cauliflower.

One ounce will produce about 3,000 plants.

One of the most delicious of vegetables. Any soil that will grow Cabbage will grow Cauliflower, as their requirements are very similar. Culture same as Cabbage, except that they need a cool and moist atmosphere and should be watered during dry weather. As the flower heads appear, the large leaves should be broken down over them to shield them from the sun and rain.

Henderson's Early Snowball

Throughout the country this is considered not only the earliest of all Cauliflower, but it is more certain to make a head than any other sort. Its dwarf habit and short outer leaves allow it to be planted as close as eighteen to twenty inches apart each way, thus making it especially valuable to market gardeners. Our stock is extra choice and cannot be excelled. Pkt. 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz. 75 Oz. \$2.50.



CAULIFLOWER.

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt—Valuable for forcing. A very popular variety in Europe and with eastern gardeners. First quality. Pkt. 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz. 75 Oz. \$3.00.

Early Paris—Well known. Pkt. 10 Oz. 1.50.

Algiers—An admirable sort. A favorite with market gardeners. TRY IT. Pkt. 10 Oz. 75.

Celery.

Three ounces of seed to 100 yards of row.

Culture.—Sow when the Apple is in bloom, on a finely raked surface, and cover scarcely at all, in a moist place or convenient to water, which apply freely in dry weather. When the plants are four inches, more or less, in height, transplant a portion into very shallow trenches formed in well-manured land, which planting repeat at intervals of two or three weeks for a succession, until the necessary quantity is set out.

Dwarf White—More desirable for the private than the market garden. Hearts white and crisp. Pkt. 5 Oz. 20.

Golden Dwarf—A showy sort of excellent qualities SOLID, of FINE FLAVOR, and a GOOD KEEPER, and, as its name indicates, possessing, when blanched, a yellow or golden tint. Pkt. 5 Oz. 25.

Golden Heart—Similar to Golden Dwarf. Pkt. 5 Oz. 15.

Half Dwarf—It possesses ALL THE QUALITIES essential to make a perfect Celery—SOLIDITY, never being hollow, FLAVOR, a peculiar nutty quality, VIGOR OF GROWTH, and rich. Pkt. 5 Oz. 25.

Boston Market—A short, white variety, much esteemed in the New England States. Unquestionably one of the best. Pkt. 5 Oz. 25.

Paris Golden Yellow—A large solid golden variety, superior to White Plume, very showy and rich. Very easily blanched, consequently early. Pkt. 5 Oz. 30.

White Plume—Self-blanching to a great extent. Consequently among the earliest ready for table. Desirable as an early sort. Pkt. 5 Oz. 25.

Red or Pink—A variety fancied by some by reason of its distinctive color and HARDINESS. Quality good, desirable in the private garden as one of the most desirable sorts. Pkt. 5 Oz. 25.

Pink Plume, New—The same quality as White Plume, the stalks beautifully tinged with pink. Very ornamental. Don't fail to get it. Pkt. 5 Oz. 25.

Large White—The most imposing of all varieties, though not as delicate as dwarfer sorts. Pkt. 5 Oz. 25.

Giant Pascal—A mammoth, silver-white stalked variety of French origin, rapidly growing in favor because of its weighty productiveness and consequent profitableness. Pkt. 5 Oz. 25.

Hartwell Perfection—A desirable form of white, solid habit. Pkt. 5 Oz. 25.

Celeriac.

OR TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY.

Grown exclusively for its roots, which are *turnip-shaped*, very smooth and tender. The roots are cooked and sliced; used with vinegar, they make an excellent salad, also used for seasoning meat and flavoring soups. Pkt. 5 Oz. 20.

Chicory.

One ounce will sow about 15 square feet.

Large Rooted—Used as a substitute for coffee. Cultivate as carrots. Take up the roots in the fall, cut into small pieces and put away to dry. When wanted for use, it is roasted and ground like coffee. It is now being extensively grown in some parts of Iowa and Nebraska for commerce. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10.



CELERIAC.

Sugar Corn.

Culture.—Plant in hills three feet apart each way, or in drills about four feet apart, and plants thinned out to eight or ten inches apart. Sow in succession every two weeks from the beginning of May until the middle of July, and by properly selecting the varieties, a continuous supply can be had until killed by the frost.

EXTRA EARLY SORTS.

Extra Early Adams—Ready for table 62 days after germination. Height of stalk 3 to 4 feet, ears set within six inches of the ground. Not a Sugar Corn, but a decided acquisition so very early in the season. Requires good culture and LAND OF HIGH FERTILITY. A variety in large demand among market gardeners. Plant in rows at 2½ feet and thin to one foot. Pkt. 5 Qt. 20.

Red Corey—A valuable sort, edible 60 days from germination. Grain, half amber. Pkt. 5 Qt. 20.

Extra Early Minnesota Sugar—Among the Extra Early Sugar Corns coming into condition two or three days subsequent to the Narragansett. Ears well made out. Pkt. 5 Qt. 20.

Extra Early Crosby Sugar—This variety will produce edible ears in seventy days from germination. It is stronger than any of the preceeding. Pkt. 5 Qt. 20.

CUCUMBER.



Culture.—Cucumbers succeed best in warm sandy loam. They should not be planted in the open air until warm settled weather. Plant in hills about four feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing thoroughly with the soil in each a shovelful of well rotted manure.

Improved Early White Spine—The leading sort grown by truckers for market. Used almost entirely for slicing. The vine in habit is very vigorous and very prolific. The fruit is of good size, in quality solid, and possesses the habit of retaining its green color for a long period, that is to say, it does not turn yellow so quickly as other varieties. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 Lb. 40.

Early Frame—Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 Lb. 50.

Long Green—Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 Lb. 50.

Early Cluster—Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 Lb. 60.

Medium Green—Pkt. 5 Oz. 10.

Japanese Climbing—Climbs like a Morning Glory; bears numerous, large, excellent fruit, as good in quality as any other Cucumber when large for slicing and very desirable when young for pickles. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 Lb. 60.

Jersey Pickle—It is productive and said to "green" better than any other variety, and to "hold color." Over 150,000 bushels of small fruit of this variety are picked annually in Burlington county, New Jersey. No other sort is used, no other kind of seed could be given away. Early Spring sowings will develop fruit of pickling size, 2 to 3 inches long, in 60 days. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 Lb. 40.

Boston Pickling, or Boston Market—Used near Boston to the exclusion of all other sorts. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 Lb. 50.

Turkey Long Green—Not so abundant a bearer as the preceding sorts, though recommended to all who put up their own pickles; fruit LONG and SLIM. This is *not* the New England Long Green, but a MUCH SUPERIOR SORT. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 Lb. 50.

Corn Salad.

Eight ounces of seed to 100 yards of row.

Culture.—Sow broadcast or in ten-inch rows in Autumn for cutting at close of Winter or sow at close of Winter for early Spring use. When sown in Autumn cover very lightly with the lightest hay—the merest protection, more will be injurious.

Cress.

Culture.—This is used as a salad. It should be sown at close of Winter broadcast, or in rows at ten inches, and the sowing repeated every two weeks.

Curled—Used for flavoring and as a salad. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10.

Broad Leaved—A form of salad much used abroad. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10.

Water—A favorite dressing for dishes and a desirable form of greens. Pkt. 10 Oz. 40.

Carrots.

One ounce will sow 100 feet of row; 3 to 4 pounds for one acre.

Culture.—This is an indispensable root for the farm and is deserving of more general cultivation. Well managed, there is no crop pays better, and most farmers would find an acre or so desirable. Carrots form a nutritious, succulent food in the winter for horses, cattle, sheep and pigs. For early crop sow in spring as soon as the ground can be worked, in drills fifteen inches apart, covering one-half inch; thin plants to three or four inches apart in the row. For field culture rows should be of sufficient distance to admit of the use of a horse cultivator; sow seed from the middle of April to the first of June. A light sandy loam, deeply tilled is the best. A fair average yield is 800 to 1,000 bushels per acre.

Early Scarlet Horn, Blunt-Rooted—Next in maturity after the Forcing. Length four to five inches. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10.

Early Scarlet Horn, Pointed—Sometimes called “Half-Long,” being a Long Orange in miniature; quite desirable, growth rapid. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10.

Ox-Heart—Diameter of a pint measure, not so long, top shaped. Color, orange-red; tender, flavor excellent. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10.

Long-Red Coreless—Similar in form to the New Half-Long Coreless, but red-fleshed; a very tender and valuable sort for table purposes. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10.

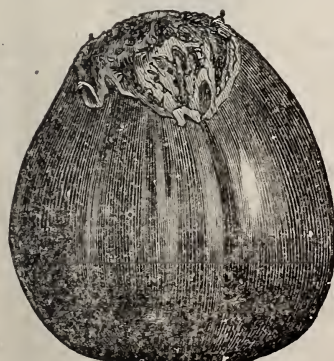
Chantenay Half-Long Scarlet—Short, thick, stump-rooted, Orange. Very productive. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10.

Orange Danvers Half-Long—Broad shouldered, cylindrical, admirable in color, fixed in habit, a wonderful producer. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10.

Large White Belgian—Grows one-third above ground; large white root, with green top; grown exclusively for feeding stock. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15 Lb. 40.

Egg Plant.

One ounce of seed to 100 yards of row. Matures for table 100 days from sowing.



EGG PLANT.

Culture.—Sow in hot beds very early in spring and transplant when two inches high into small pots. Plant out about the second week in June. If planted earlier they are liable to get checked by the cool nights.

Landreth's Thornless Large Round Purple—Pkt. 5 Oz. 35.

New York Improved—Pkt. 5 Oz. 30.

Endive.

Two ounces of seed to 100 yards of row; 3 pounds to acre.

Culture.—Sow in the spring as soon as the earth is free from frost, and repeat up till within sixty days of autumn frost. Drill in rows of two feet and thin the plants to eight inches apart. Tie up the loose leaves or cover with pot to blanch for salad. Valuable for salads and highly decorative as a garnish to table vegetables.

Green Curled—A desirable salad when blanched. Popular as a garnish. Pkt. 5 Oz. 15.

Moss Curled—Green and extra curled. Pkt. 5 Oz. 15.

Broad Leaved—Foliage broad and flat. Most productive. Pkt. 5 Oz. 15.

Kale.

One ounce of seed to 100 yards of row. Four pounds to the acre.

Culture.—Curly, loose leaved plants of the Cabbage family, of hardy character and succeeding on almost any soil. Sow in early spring when the Oak is in full leaf and again in early autumn. Drill in rows of two and a half feet and thin to three to ten inches, according to vigor of variety.

Bloomsdale Kale—Leaves moss curled; color, emerald green; height ten inches when full grown; appearance at a distance like Curled Parsely. Pkt. 5 Oz. 15.

Tall Curled Scotch—Manage as winter Cabbage. Desirable for winter use. Height two to four feet. Sow in beds und transplant. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10.

Kohl-Rabi.

One ounce of seed to 100 yards of row.

Culture.—This plant, used both for table and cattle feeding, is a Cabbage in which the cultural development has been directed to the stalk not to the leaf. The enlarged stalks taking the globular form of Turnips, are more hardy and nutritious than Turnips. Any good soil will produce a crop, the plants for which may be grown like Cabbage, in seed beds for transplanting, or sown in permanent position in three-foot rows. Sow the seed for table use at any period when Cabbage may be sown. Drill in rows at two feet and thin to six inches. For cattle feeding drill the seed in mid-summer for autumn development. Yield 300 to 400 bushels to the acre.

White Vienna—Short leaved, bulb light green, very rapid in growth, early in maturity, fine in texture and symmetrical in form. Pkt. 5 Oz. 20.

Purple—The bulb of this variety is purple. in maturity after the White Vienna. Pkt. 5 Oz. 20.

Leek.

Two ounces of seed to 100 yards of row. Four pounds to the acre.

Culture.—Sow when the Apple is in bloom, and again in mid-summer. If for permanent position, sow in rows of two feet; if for transplanting, sow in close beds. To secure a full development, thin out the rows or plant the seedlings at two feet six inches. Upon the approach of hard frost take up the plants and preserve in trenches the same as Celery.

Musselburgh—A remarkably large and showy variety. Pkt. 5 Oz. 20.

Large London—Scotch or Flag. Pkt. 5 Oz. 15.

Large American Flag—The most desirable for family use. Pkt. 5 Oz. 15.

Large Carentan—Fine early, stout habit, hardy. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10.



LEEK.



LETTUCE.

Lettuce.

Two ounces of seed to 100 yards of row.

Culture.—For early crops sow in open ground in September, and transplant in cold frames as soon as large enough to handle, being wintered over in the same way as early Cabbage. Also sow in hot beds in March, and set out in April.

Black Seeded Simpson—A cutting variety of unusual merit; not so golden as Silesian, but by some preferred. Pkt. 5 Oz. 15.

Curled Simpson—A cutting variety similar to and immediately following the Silesian. Pkt. 5 Oz. 15.

Virginia Solid Header—Cabbage heading, leaves light in color with a tinge of red on edge, few leaves outside

of the head, late to mature but slow to shoot to seed, admirable therefore for market garden. Pkt. 5 Oz. 20.

Imperial Cabbage—A showy white cabbaging variety of very choice quality, uniform in character, and in every particular very superior to the stock usually sold. Pkt. 5 Oz. 15.

Speckled Dutch Butterhead (SECOND EARLY)—A long standing white Cabbage variety, forming quite compact heads, the leaves possessing the peculiarity of being irregularly dotted with spots resembling iron rust. This is the favorite variety with market gardeners. Pkt. 5 Oz. 20.

Largest of All (A LATE SORT)—Magnificent heads, coveted by all who see them. A very large green cabbaging variety, very bold, altogether desirable, both for family use and market garden. Truckers can adopt it with confidence, as it is sure to sell. Pkt. 5 Oz. 20.

Grand Rapids—Superior quality and beautiful appearance the Grand Rapids Lettuce is a strong grower, free from rot, and keeps crisp and tender without wilting when exposed for sale, longer than any other forcing lettuce. It is also a desirable variety for sowing in the open ground. Pkt. 5 Oz. 15.

Heat-Resisting Cos—Vigorous, always heading, crisp, never wilting under the severest sun. Remarkably fine. It should be in every garden. Pkt. 5 Oz. 20.

Mushroom Spawn.

IMPORTED.

Culture.—The culture of Mushrooms to the initiated is very easy, but it is a subject of much difficulty to the novice. We cannot attempt here to give at length the necessary directions, but refer the inquirer to some of the various publications upon the subject.

Kept on sale in the form of BRICKS. One brick of spawn broken up into pieces an inch in size will spawn a surface 3 yards square. The spawn is planted in dark pits, caves, in outdoor hot beds, or on banks of compost. Better quality spawn cannot be bought than we offer. Per brick of about 1½ lb. 15c. Postage 8c. per lb. extra.

Mustard.

Five ounces of seed to 100 yards of row.

Culture.—In the spring when the Pear is in bloom, drill in rows one foot apart. To have a succession the sowings should be made every two or three weeks till October. Cut young; when old the flavor is strong.

White—Pkt. 5 Oz. 10.

Brown—Pkt. 5 Oz. 10.

Melon Musk.

Two ounces of seed to 100 yards of row. Four pounds to the acre.

Culture.—Cultivate in hills five to six feet apart each way and composed of light, sandy, rich soil. When the ground has become warm and dry plant eight to ten seeds in a hill. When up, and all danger of insects is past, thin out to three or four.

Extra Early Citron (FIRST IN MARKET,) 60 Days—The largest of the very early Cantaloupes, form half-flat, fairly webbed, flesh green. The merit of this sort consists in its extra early habit. A variety which, for its early maturity, will be profitable by all market gardeners. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10.

Jenney Lind—A very small early variety, flattened at the poles, of surprising good quality, recommended for family garden, rather small for market. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10.

Extra Early Hackensack—A week or ten days earlier than the old Hackensack. Small foliage. Profitable for market. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 ¼ Lb. 15 Lb. 50.

Extra Early Cape May—A very early and large round Cantaloupe or Musk Melon of nutmeg form; quality most excellent and exceedingly productive; fruit deeply ribbed and heavily netted, flesh deep green, tender juicy, very sweet; foliage very small and distinct and proof against sunshine. Producing well on lightest soils, and a most prolific sort for the market gardener, as thirty will often fill a barrel. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 ¼ Lb. 15 Lb. 50.



MELON MUSK.

Emerald Gem—A very small, very early Melon: form globular, flattened at the poles, ribbed-smooth, deep emerald green skin. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15 Lb. 60.

Surprise—A Citron of cream-colored rind, with thick salmon-colored flesh, large and early. An excellent sort. Suitable for heavy soil. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20 Lb. 50.

Acme Cantaloupe—It is showy, pointed at both ends, strongly netted—which fits it for shipment, the netting protecting it from injury. This variety, in good average soil, and under average conditions, will produce one hundred barrels to the acre. The best selling Melon in the market. Green fleshed, fine flavored, productive and a good shipper. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20 Lb. 60.

Perfection (Princess)—Medium size. Dark green skin heavily netted. Flesh a rich orange color; very sweet. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15 Lb. 40.

Rocky Ford—A Cantaloupe of great celebrity grown at Rocky Ford, Colorado. Small in size, but of very superior flavor, rind well ribbed, flesh green with a line of gold just beneath toe skin. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25 Lb. 75.

Anne Arundel (70 days from planting to ripening)—A thick, oval Melon of first size, ribs very distinct and netted all over. Flesh green and sugary. It is in all respects one of the best of Melons. Its entire webbing or netting fits it to resist abrasion during shipment. It always gives satisfaction on good ground. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15 Lb. 40.

Hackensack, or Turk's Cap—Flesh green, a favorite with market gardeners. One of the best Melons for shipping, will carry ten days. Twenty will generally fill a barrel. Suitable for heavy soil. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15 Lb. 50.

Large Acme—Grown by truckers along the eastern shore of Maryland and along the borders of the Chesapeake. Twice the size of the old Acme and coming rapidly into demand. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20 Lb. 60.

Montreal—A showy Citron, average weight ten pounds, though going up to twenty. Well ribbed and netted. Flesh deep, sugary and green in color. Flavor fine. Suitable for heavy soil. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15 Lb. 50.

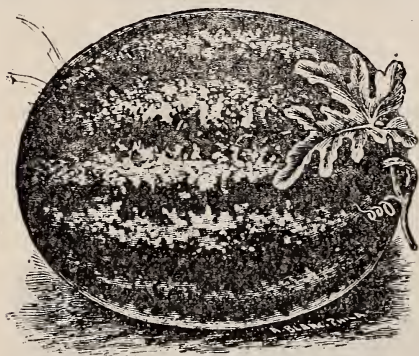
Reedland Giant—A showy Cantaloupe of mammoth size, reaching over twenty pounds and as large as an average-sized Watermelon. Flesh green, melting, sugary. Not suitable for light land. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15 Lb. 50.

Melon Water.

STOKES EXTRA EARLY MELON.

This distinct Melon, is without doubt, the *earliest of all*. Their shape is nearly round, dark green skin, slightly mottled with white. The flesh is deep scarlet, remarkably solid, and in *delicious sugary flavor is unsurpassed* by any other melon. Their average weight is about fifteen pounds. The seed is very small, being only about half the size of other melon seeds. They are also much more productive than the larger sorts. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25 Lb. 75.

Extra Early (65 days from germination)—Very desirable as the first Watermelon to ripen. Every one should have it. Form oblong. Weight from fifteen to sixteen pounds. Quality fair. Pkt. 5 Oz. 15 Lb. 75.



Kolb's Gem.

Landreth's Boss (80 to 90 days to ripen)—No melon has ever been introduced which can be compared with the Boss in delicacy of flavor, dazzling brilliancy of color of flesh, solidity of flesh, depth of flesh, melting quality, and everything going to make a perfect Melon. The edible portion of the flesh extending to within less than half an inch of the skin, and yet the rind is so hard that no Melon in existence is so good a shipper. Perfectly ripe Melons will support the weight of a heavy man without any injury to the interior. Success with the Boss however, is only met with when the soil is strong and rich, both naturally and artificially, and it requires a space of nine by nine or nine by ten feet to the hill. Under good conditions, Melons weigh from thirty to forty pounds, and we have had frequent reports of them reaching a weight of sixty and seventy pounds to the Melon. Pkt. 5 Oz. 15 Lb. 50.

Light Green Rind Icing—One of the BEST OF ALL Melons; always of good flavor, rind very thin. UNEXCELLED IN ALL GOOD QUALITIES. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 Lb. 50.

Dark Green Rind Icing—Shape, size and flavor same as Light Icing, but dark skinned. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10. Lb. 50.

Dixie Watermelon—It is a cross between the **Kolb Gem** and **Old-Fashioned Mountain Sweet**, and surpasses the Kolb Gem in shipping qualities, and fully equals the Mountain Sweet in fine eating quality and flavor, and is **ten days earlier** than either. It has a remarkably thin rind, almost impenetrable, which preserves it for a great length of time. Its great productiveness is shown from the fact that it frequently matures **six to eight large Melons** to the vine. The vines grow strong and rapidly, with more laterals than any other Melon. The meat is fine rich scarlet, and of very superior quality. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20 Lb. 60.

Arkansas Traveler (75 days from planting to ripening)—A large, long, weighty Melon. Rind dark green, with waving stripes of black; interior always solid, the edible portion extending to within half an inch of the skin, flesh brilliant red, sweet, tender, crystalline, very juicy and altogether quite superior. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20 Lb. 60.

Florida Favorite—A popular Melon in the South. Oblong, green with dark stripes. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20 Lb. 60.

Gem (Kolb)—A solid shipper. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 15 Lb. 40.

Seminole—This Melon resembles the Landreth's Long Light Icing. Very sweet and melting. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 15 Lb. 50.

Rattlesnake—A famous Melon in the Southern States. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 15 Lb. 50.

Indiana Sweetheart—Resembling a Large Round Icing, but heavier and paler in color, good bearer and reliable shipper, standing any amount of rough handling. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20 Lb. 60.

Preserving Citron—Only for winter use. A round, light and dark striped Melon, meat greenish white, used for preserving only; seeds red and small. This should be more generally used. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 20 Lb. 60.

Onion.

One of the most important crops grown, both in market and family gardens, and there is no other vegetable where the quality of seed exerts a greater influence upon the crop than in onions. There is more money in onions grown from seed than almost any other crop. Good onion seed is of the utmost importance. Fully realizing this, we have for many years made a specialty of onion seed which is all grown from choice, selected bulbs, critically examined before being set out for seed. In vitality it is very strong, being carefully tested. Sowing seed to produce large onions is the cheapest, easiest, best and most satisfactory way. Large onions can easily be grown the first year from the seed by obtaining our seed, which is all American grown, and new crop. It won't pay you to use the cheap, imported or Southern grown seeds.

One ounce will sow about 100 feet of row. Four pounds will sow one acre.

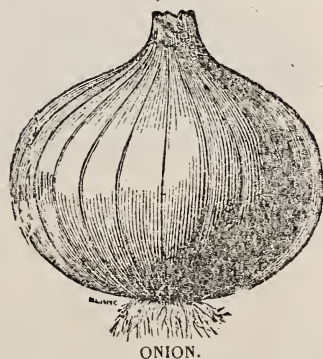
Culture.—Sow as early in the spring as practical, in rich, light soil, in drills about fifteen inches apart, and when the plants are up thin to three or four inches.

Yellow Globe Danvers—A very handsome, round or globe-shape variety of large size, with thin, yellow skin, white flesh, fine grained, mild, very firm and the best of keepers. It ripens early and sells readily at the highest prices on our markets. Pkt. 5 Oz. 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 30 Lb. \$1.

Large Red Wethersfield—The standard sort throughout the west, as they are the most hardy, and immense crops can be raised when more tender varieties are not profitable. They grow to a large size, fine form; skin deep, purplish red; moderately fine grained and strong flavor. Very productive and an excellent keeper. Our seed of this variety is extra select and cannot be excelled. Our price is low, but should you want five pounds or more, ask for special rates. Pkt. 5 Oz. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 30 Lb. \$1.

Southport Red Globe—This is a very handsome variety and is deserving of general cultivation. It matures quite early, (none of the globe-shaped onions are as early as the flat varieties,) grows to a large size, skin deep red, flesh fine grained, mild and tender. Pkt. 5 Oz. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 30 Lb. \$1.

Southport White Globe—A showy, large, white variety. Pkt. 5 Oz. 25.



Mammoth Prizetaker—Admittedly the largest of all varieties, having been grown to the enormous weight of OVER THREE POUNDS, and is withal a handsome, fine-flavored sort. Of a clear bright straw color, and uniform perfect globe shape. Produces enormous crops, and they bring an extra price. Keep wonderfully well. They ripen up hard and fine and present the handsomest possible appearance in market, while the pure, white flesh is fine grained. Pkt. 5 Oz. 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb. 60 Lb. \$1.50.

Giant White Garganus—Also known as **Silver King**; a giant Italian variety. Pkt. 5 Oz. 25.

Italian Queen—An extra early small silver skin. Pkt. 5 Oz. 25.

Okra.

Twelve ounces of seed to 100 yards of row. Sixty days from planting to maturity.

Culture.—Plant the seed when the Apple is in bloom, in hills or drills, if in hills, two feet apart and two or three plants in each, or in drills, three feet apart and eight or ten inches between the plants. The seeds are liable to rot in the ground and should be put in thickly to secure the requisite quantity of plants. Very rich ground is demanded by this vegetable. It is necessary to make and earlier and later sowing to secure an uninterrupted supply throughout the season.

Dwarf Green—Pkt. 5 Oz. 10.

White Velvet, tender white pods—Pkt. 5 Oz. 10.



Parsley.

Two ounces of seed to 100 yards of row.

Culture.—Sow in early Spring, in rows twelve inches apart. Thin out the plants to four inches. To preserve in winter transplant to cold frames or light cellar.

Plain or Single—Pkt. 5 Oz. 10.

Fine Curled or Double—Pkt. 5 Oz. 10.

Moss Curled—Pkt. 5 Oz. 10.



PARSLEY.

Parsnip.

*Three ounces of seed to 50 yards of row.
Eight pounds to the acre.*

Culture.—The Parsnip is a vegetable of merit, easily raised and of exceeding productiveness. It is a delicious table vegetable, and is famous in some districts as a food for swine. When the

Apple is in blossom, sow in shallow drills in good ground deeply dug; cover the seed lightly. When the plants are up two or three inches, thin them to stand four inches.

Bloomsdale, 80 Days—The Bloomsdale is the best-bred and handsomest Parsnip to be found—it is half long, wedge shaped, hollow crowned and very broad at the shoulders, easily taken out of the ground, and producing more tons to the acre than the longer and more slim varieties. Do not confound this with common stock which produces **slim roots**, forked and so long as to be next to impossible of extraction from the ground. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15 Lb. 50.

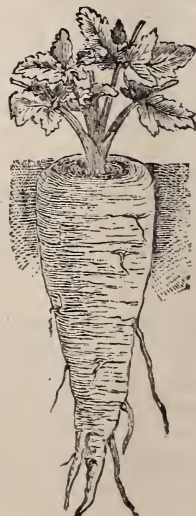
Sugar, Hollow Crowned, or Cup—An old variety. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15 Lb. 50.

Turnip Rooted—This variety has the form of a flat or ryund Turnip. Earlier than the longer forms, and therefore desirable for early use. Especially adapted to shallow soils, hard clays or gravels, by reason of its surface development. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20 Lb. 60.

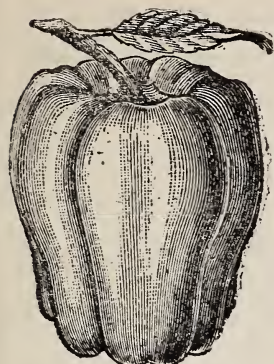
Pepper.

One ounce of seed to one hundred yards of row.

Culture.—Start the plants under glass in early Spring, or outside when the Apple is in bloom against the shelter of a board fence or garden wall. Transplant after corn-planting time, setting in rows at three feet and two feet in the row.



PARSNIPS.



PEPPER.

Small Chili Red—Fruit red, small, ovoid, very hot. Pkt. 5 Oz. 25.

Very Small Cayenne—Very superior to the old Cayenne. Exceedingly productive, bearing fruit all over the plant, as plentiful as foliage. Fruit one inch in length and very hot. Pkt. 5 Oz. 36.

Cayenne—Fruit three inches in length and very slender, very hot. Pkt. 5 Oz. 20.

Red Cherry—Ornamental, round Pickles. Pkt. 5 Oz. 25.

Golden Bell—Similar in form to Sweet Spanish. Pkt. 5 Oz. 20.

Large Sweet Spanish—The large, red variety generally used for Pickles. Pkt. 5 Oz. 25.

Bullnose—A variety producing larger fruit than the Sweet Spanish, but in other respects similar in appearance, very hot. Pkt. 5 Oz. 25.

Celestial—Very productive, some plants producing as many as one hundred and fifty fruit, conical in shape, from one to two inches long. Fruit green from the blossom, turning alternately to lemon, golden and scarlet. Pkt. 5 Oz. 25.

Pumpkin.

Two quarts to the acre. Hills eight by eight feet.

Culture.—The time for planting this seed varies from the first corn-planting until probably a month subsequently. Later than that a successful crop cannot be expected, as this plant requires a long season of growth. When grown with corn every fourth hill of every fourth row may be planted in Pumpkin seed. During the working of the corn the Pumpkin plants will stand unharmed, and after the corn culture ceases, the Pumpkin vines will extend over the field, covering it entirely if the soil be rich.

Yellow Cashaw—Large Yellow Crookneck, the best among the Pumpkins; weight as high as 60 to 100 pounds. Not the Winter Crookneck Squash—four times as big and ten times as desirable. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 Lb. 40.

Cheese—A very good table variety. Shape flat, like a cheese box; a good keeper. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 Lb. 25.

Common Field—Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 Lb. 25.

Yellow Monster—A yellow sort, growing to a weight of 100 to 200 pounds; a grand sort to grow for exhibitions. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 Lb. 80.

Peas.

One quart will plant about one hundred feet of drill; 2 to 3 bushels per acre.

Culture.—For first early crop sow as early as the ground can be worked, and at intervals of two weeks for succession. Sow in single or double rows two inches deep and from three to four feet apart, according to the height and variety and strength of soil, supporting tall varieties with brush. Plant early varieties in August and you will get a profitable crop by fall.

Landreth's Extra Early Peas—THE EARLIEST of all very early peas. It means FIRST PEAS IN MARKET and FIRST MONEY to every one who grows from this stock for market purposes, and the farmer who plants it is sure of the first mess of green peas in his neighborhood. It is very profitable for the gardener and shipper because it is very early, ripens uniformly, so that all the pods may be picked within seven weeks from the time of planting, and that at one picking. No brush or other support is re-



PEAS.

quired, as they seldom, under any circumstances, grow to exceed 20 inches in height. Pkt. 5 Qt. 25.

First and Best—Pods good size and well filled with round, smooth peas of excellent flavor. Extremely early, productive, and ripen all at the same time. Pkt. 5 Qt. 20.

American Wonder—Vine six to eight inches high and very prolific in pods of striking form and size. In maturity it is among the first earliest. Pkt. 5 and 10 Qt. 25.

Nott's Excelsior—An improvement on American Wonder, a shade earlier and larger podded. Vine almost identical. Pkts. 5 and 10 Qt. 25.

McLean's Little Gem—An admirable second early, maturing for table fifty-four days from germination. Pkts. 5 and 10 Qt. 20.

Pride of the Market—A round, blue pea. Certainly one of the best of the late introductions. Height of vine fifteen to eighteen inches. Pods of enormous size, borne nine to ten on a vine, and containing as many Peas in each pod. Pkts. 5 and 10 Qt. 25.

Everbearing—Somewhat similar to Abundance. Pkts. 5 and 10 Qt. 20.

Champion of England—One of the best. Delicious flavor; PROFUSE BEARER of large pods well filled with large green wrinkled peas; 4 feet. Pkt. 5 Qt. 25.

Main Crop Long Island Marrowfat—Used profitably by market gardeners in New Jersey in place of the old White Marrowfats; being productive, more showy in the basket and far better in flavor, the pods having somewhat the appearance of Telephones, but are earlier by four or five days, being ready to pick for market in sixty days after germination. Pkts. 5 and 10 Qt. 25.

Irish Large White Marrowfat—Pkts. 5 and 10 Qt. 15.

Peruvian Black-Eyed Marrowfat—Plant on thin soil. Pkts. 5 and 10 Qt. 15.

Radish.

Six ounces of seed will plant one hundred yards of row.



Scarlet White-Tipped Radish.

Culture—Sow early in spring, in rows a foot apart, and every week or ten days for a succession up to the middle of June, after which they are but little used unless a cool northern spot can be secured. Sow in early fall for late crops and winter use.

Earliest Scarlet Turnip—Among quickest maturing of the Red Turnip Radishes. Small root and small top; an excellent forcing variety. Pkts. 5 and 10 Oz. 10 Lb. 50.

White Tipped Early Scarlet Turnip—A fancy French variety; scarlet bulb with white bottom. Very showy and delicate. A choice variety. Pkts. 5 and 10 Oz. 10 Lb. 50.

French Breakfast—Olive shaped, the upper part of the bulb scarlet, the bottom tipped with white. Pkts. 5 and 10 Oz. 10 Lb. 50.

Early White Turnip-Rooted—Of early maturity and mild flavor. Pkts. 5 and 10 Oz. 10 Lb. 60.

Early Scarlet, Olive Shaped—Color deep scarlet; flesh tender and excellent; very early; fine for forcing or general crop. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 ½ Lb. 20 Lb. 60.

Early White, Olive Shaped—Skin very white; grows quickly and is one of the earliest; flesh white and crisp. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 ½ Lb. 20 Lb. 60.

Market Gardeners Early Long Scarlet—Longer than Scarlet Olive and shorter than the old Long Scarlet. An admirable long variety for forcing, fully *ten days* earlier than the Long Scarlet, and very superior to it for that reason. Twenty-three days to maturity. Pkts. 5 and 10 Oz. 10 Lb. 50.

Landreths' White Ladyfinger—Twenty-three days to maturity. A large white crisp variety, about half as long as Long Scarlet and similar in shape. A very desirable sort, decidedly the best of its kind ever introduced. An admirable market sort of nutty flavor. A novelty of merit. Pkts. 5 and 10 Oz. 10 Lb. 60.

Half-Long Red—So rapid in growth as to develop perfectly in twenty days. Grows about three inches long, contracting from a broad shoulder to a sharp point, very symmetrical and uniform in shape; color a bright scarlet and altogether a gem. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 Lb. 40.

Early Long White Vienna—An early long white variety of good quality. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 Lb. 40.

Improved Chartier—Decidedly distinct in appearance from any radish in cultivation, the color at the top being crimson, running into pink about the middle, and from thence downward is a pure, waxy white. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20 Lb. 50.

White Strasburg, or Hospital—Long in form, white, early to develop to edible size, and keeping in edible condition for five or six weeks. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 Lb. 40.

Celestial, or Chinese Half-Long Stump—Pure white, in shape somewhat resembling a half-long stump-rooted Carrot. A quick variety, very tender and agreeable in flavor. This can be used either as a Spring, Summer, Autumn or Winter Radish. A sort of unusual merit. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 Lb. 60.

Summer White (Third Early)—This is a choice top shaped variety, resisting the heat of Summer and maturing after other varieties have passed away. It is cone-shaped, the under portion of the bulb being somewhat pointed. The bulb retains its edible quality longer than most other Radishes. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 Lb. 40.

Philadelphia White Box—White, short leaved and Turnip formed. Early to develop, named "Box" by reason of its adaptability for growing in boxes, hot or cold frames. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 Lb. 50.

Golden Globe (Fine for Summer)—The best Summer Radish. Shape globularly, color amber, flavor mild, keeping long in eating condition. Twenty-five days to maturity. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 Lb. 60.

Scarlet China Winter—A fine winter sort; root a half-long stump of from two to three inches; scarlet and pink in color, tipped with white; quite salable in market during Winter. Keeps perfectly. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 Lb. 40.

Round Black Spanish (Third Early)—Forty days to maturity. A Winter Radish, cultivated in Autumn and keeping like a Potato, in good condition for months after harvesting. Though the outside skin is black, the flesh is white as snow, very crisp and of good flavor. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 Lb. 50.



RADISH.

Rhubarb.

Four ounces of seed will sow 100 yards. Ten pounds to the acre.

Culture.—Propagated by buds from old roots or from seed. To raise seedlings sow the seed when the Cherry is in bloom, in rows at one foot, and thin the plants to ten inches. To set the seedlings or the buds from old roots, mark out the ground 3x4 or 4x4 feet, preparing a rich bed for each plant. Success can only be attained on well manured ground. The fertilizing cannot be overdone.

We supply roots as well as the seed. They continue vigorous many years. Price, 75 cents per dozen; 10 cents each. They are shipped only by express, being too heavy for the mails.

Spinach.

Six ounces of seed to 100 yards of row. Thirty pounds to the acre.

Culture.—This seed may be sown late in Autumn, or in the Spring when the Cherry is in bloom. Where it can be grown it is always acceptable. It may be sown when the Peach is in bloom, in drills at one, two or three feet, or broadcast, which is the usual system. If sown in drills, six ounces of seed will sow one hundred yards of row, or a square equal to ten by ten yards, if sown broadcast. Yield 200 barrels.



SPINACH.

Bloodsdales Spinach 40 days—*Earliest cutting of any sort.* This is a form of Spinach superior to other sorts because of its leaves being curled and twisted; this curled quality giving the leaves an elasticity especially fitting them for shipment to long distances, while at the same time giving the crop large measuring qualities, many more barrels of the Bloodsdales Spinach being cut to the acre than any other variety. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 Lb. 40.

Round Savoy Leaved—Sold by other houses as Bloodsdales. We here offer seed of Spinach of that variety which is sold by other seedsmen as Bloodsdales Spinach at a low price. Bloodsdales Spinach cannot be sold at a low price, but to those who are looking for a cheaper article we recommend this. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 Lb. 35.

Prickly Seeded, Curled—The strain we offer is only inferior to the Bloodsdales. The past season it proved superior in a remarkable degree to a large number of

samples of Round Dutch, procured for experimental purposes. *We do not hesitate to recommend it either to the family or market gardener.* Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 Lb. 35.

Ever Ready—So named because it arrives at cutting size as soon as any other sort, and continues in cutting condition three weeks longer than the latest. A variety of most superior qualities; leaves dark in color, more pointed, short jointed, resisting cold and the most intense heat. Very reliable and of distinct appearance, at once recommending it as a most desirable acquisition. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 Lb. 35.

Long Standing Prickly Seeded—Same habit as the Round Seeded, seed prickly. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 Lb. 35.

Large-Leaved Flanders Preferred by some by reason of its erect habit of growth, leaves thin and halberd-shaped. Seed very large. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 Lb. 35.

Salsify, or Oyster Plant.

Four ounces of seed will sow 100 yards.

Culture.—This plant produces an edible root long and slim, white fleshed and smooth white skin. Leaves gray green, long, straight and narrow. It is a native of the South of Europe, but only within the present century used as a culinary vegetable. Sow when the Cherry is in bloom, in drills, in deeply dug and well manured ground; the drills should be eighteen inches apart. When the plants are up a few inches weed and thin them so as to stand four or five inches from each other. Preserve in pits, same as Carrots or Beets. Cultivate in all respects as directed for Carrot. Requires deep, rich land. Yield 100 to 150 bushels.

Ordinary French—This variety produces a tapering, straight root of from ten to fifteen inches in length. Pkts. 5 and 10 Oz. 15.

Sandwich Island—A variety superior to the French sort, producing smoother, larger and more vigorous roots, foliage stronger and altogether a sort destined to supersede the old form. Pkts. 5 and 10 Oz. 15.

Squash.

Three ounces of seed will sow 100 yards. Three pounds to the acre.

Culture.—This seed may be planted first when the Apple is in bloom and for several weeks subsequently, but not later with the hope of much success. It is always planted in hills at 4x4 feet for the bush varieties, and 6x6 or 6x8 feet for the long running sorts.

Extra Early Bush, 40 Days—Earlier by a week than the ordinary White Bush, maturing fruit for table use in forty days from germination, exceedingly productive and profitable to the market gardener. The fruit, when young and waxy, is white, the same as the old White Bush.

but when it becomes hard it turns *yellow*. The plant is not in the ordinary sense a vine, as it does not run, being in habit what is known as a bush. It will cover a space two or three feet in diameter, according to the soil and fertilizer. It will do well on light thin soils. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10.

Golden Summer Crook-Neck, 40 Days—Among the best of the Summer Squashes, golden in color. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10.

Hubbard—This old variety has for years stood the test of all rivals, and is the most popular Winter Squash grown; hard, green shell; flesh bright orange yellow, fine grained, very dry, sweet and of a rich flavor; keeps in perfect condition throughout the Winter. Pkt 5 Oz. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 20.



SQUASH.

Warty Hubbard—This new strain of the Hubbard is an improvement. The wartiness indicates a very hard shell, which is one of the best features of a long keeping Squash. It also denotes extra choice quality—the harder and more warty the shell of a Hubbard, the more delicate and sweet the flesh. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10.



TOMATO.

Tomato.

One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants.

Culture.—Sow in hot bed in early spring, Transplant into the open ground as soon as all danger of frost is past, setting the plants from three to four feet each way. Some support should be provided for the vines to keep the fruit from touching the ground.

Dwarf Champion—Stems short, thick, stiff, almost self-supporting. Leaves very dark in color, much curled and twisted. Fruit borne in showy clusters, quite large, nearly round, solid, red color with purple tint. By reason of its erect, stiff habit, transplanting with absolute certainty. Pkt. 5 Oz. 25.

Earley Jersey, Red—Pkt. 5 Oz. 25.

Early Acme—The earliest real good Tomato, especially for market gardeners' use. Probably there is no one variety so well known and generally cultivated throughout the United States, both for early and main crops. The plants are of strong and vigorous growth, very productive; fruit of medium size, perfect form, round, slightly depressed at the ends and very smooth (never rough;) a glossy red, with purplish tinge; ripens all over and through at the same time. Pkt. 5 Oz. 20.

Livingston's Stone—This variety has obtained great favor with canners, Southern growers and market gardeners everywhere. Its solidity and carrying qualities are remarkable. Its color is a desirable red; in shape, perfectly smooth, and thicker from stem to blossom end than most varieties, making it very handsome and salable. Pkt. 5 Oz. 25.

Perfection—An improved Acme with red skin, somewhat larger, fully as early, and has more solid flesh and fewer seeds, and produces more and larger fruit as the close of the season. Invariably smooth and of a handsome blood-red color. All who have tried it pronounce it of the highest quality. Some canners prefer it to all others, especially those who can the tomatoes whole. Pkt. 5 Oz. 25.

Livingston's Beauty—A decided favorite for either home market or shipping purposes, being early, hardy, a strong grower, productive, large size, always smooth, perfect in shape and excellent in quality. The color is a very glossy crimson with a tinge of purple. It grows in clusters of four to six large fruits, retaining its large size late in the season. It ripens with

Acme and Perfection, and is entirely free from ribbed and elongated fruit. It is very firm fleshed, has a tough skin and but few seeds. Pkt. 5 Oz. 25.

Ponderosa—The fruit ripens quite early and keeps on coming until very late; of immense size, solid, almost seedless, and of good sub acid flavor. The fruits are somewhat scattered on the vine, and a large percentage are too rough to please most growers. When ripe it is apt to remain somewhat green around stem end, and it seems to ripen on the inside first, and on this account should be picked when it appears to be about half ripe. Pkt. 5 Oz. 30.

Livingston's Favorite—The canner's favorite and one of the best and largest perfect shaped Red Tomatoes in cultivation. Ripens evenly and as early as any other good red sort, holding its size to the end of the season; free from cracks, and is not apt to rot at the blossom end; very prolific, good flavor, few seeds, flesh solid, bears shipping long distances. Pkt. 5 Oz. 20.

T. T. T. or Ten-Ton-Tomato—Fruit deep red, large, round half flat, smooth as an Apple, free from green core or other imperfections; 20,000 pounds or ten tons to the acre can readily be grown on any good Tomato soil. Pkt. 5 Oz. 20.

New Golden Queen—Pkt. 5 Oz. 25.

Pear-Shaped Yellow—Pkt. 5 Oz. 25.

Pear-Shaped Red—Pkt. 5 Oz. 25.

Grape, Cherry or Currant—Fruit borne in clusters; very desirable for pickles or preserves. Ornamental. Pkt. 5 Oz. 25.

Husk, or Strawberry, Winter Cherry, etc.—This delicate husk enveloped Tomato is unequaled for making preserves and pies. Dried in sugar, as raisins or figs, or to use in fruit cake, they are unexcelled. They are handsome in color. Pkt. 5 Oz. 25.



Table Turnip.

Three ounces of seed will sow 100 yards. Four pounds to the acre. Matures for table in from 60 to 90 days, according to variety and season.

Culture.—For early turnips sow as soon as the ground can be worked in spring. For winter use sow in August in drills eighteen inches apart, and thin out to six inches in the drill.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan—One of the earliest sorts in cultivation. The bulb is very flat, of medium size, quite smooth, with a bright purple top; leaves few, short, and of light color, growing very compact, and making an exceedingly small, strap-leaved top. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25 Lb. 75.

Early Flat Red, or Purple Top (STRAP-LEAVED.)—Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15 Lb. 50.

Early Flat Dutch (STRAP-LEAVED.)—Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 Lb. 40.

Large Early Red Top Globe—*Large size, rapid growth*, unusually attractive and admired by all. A very much heavier producer than either of the preceding. We confidently recommend it as an acquisition. Maturing in sixty days. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 Lb. 40.

Golden Ball—A small Yellow Turnip of second size, early and a good keeper. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15 Lb. 50.

Amber Globe, Green Crowned—This is almost indispensable in every rural household. It is a vigorous, free grower, valuable for both table and cattle feeding. Productive and a good keeper. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15 Lb. 40.

Yellow Aberdeen or Scotch Yellow—This is a highly approved Cattle Turnip, attaining a large size. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 15 Lb. 40.

Bloomsdale Swede or Ruta Baga—There are probably 50 so-called forms or varieties of Purple-Top Ruta Bagas, some quite similar, others widely differing. The Bloomsdale is quite wonderful in its fine breeding. In nothing that we offer are the effects in selection and in careful breeding so apparent as in this Ruta Baga. It appears almost as a plant of a distinct family, so far removed is it from the necky or tap-rooted English forms. The Bloomsdale is

delicate in texture, purple crowned, golden skinned, almost perfectly globular in form and earlier to mature than any other known form of Ruta Baga. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10 Lb. 50.

Tobacco Seed.

Like all other cultivated plants Tobacco has its various forms, qualities and assortments, and the progressive Tobacco grower plants only those most profitable to him as respects soil and his market, both of which must be studied. Red clay subsoils, with rich top soils, generally produce the best.

Landreth—Early, large, thin, silky, enormously productive. Pkt. 5 Oz. 25.

Acclimated Havana—Pkt. 5 Oz. 25.

Connecticut Seed Leaf—Pkt. 5 Oz. 25.

Maryland Broad Leaf—Pkt. 5 Oz. 25.

HERBS.



Summer Savory.

Sage—Leaves and tops are used for seasoning and stuffing. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10

Summer Savory—The leaves and young shoots are used for flavoring, especially for boiled string beans. Pkt. 5 Oz. 15.



SAGE.

For flavoring soups, meats, etc., a few pot and sweet herbs are necessary for every garden. If they are to be used during the winter, the stalks should be cut on a dry day, when not quite in full bloom. They should then be dried quickly in the shade, and when dry be packed closely in boxes, with the air entirely excluded.

Anise—Used for garnishing, seasoning and for cordials. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10.

Thyme—Used for seasoning. Pkt. 5 Oz. 25.

Caraway—Seeds are used for flavoring bread, pastry, meats, etc. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10.

Dill—Leaves are used in pickles and for flavoring soups and sauces. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10.

Lavender—The leaves are sometimes used for seasoning, but the plant is chiefly grown for its flowers which are used in the manufacture of perfumery. Pkt. 5 Oz. 15.

Marjoram, Sweet—The leaves and the ends of the shoots are used for flavoring both in summer and also dried for winter use. Pkt. 5 Oz. 10.



Selected Farm Seeds.

Fully appreciating the great importance to the farmer of good field crops, we have given particular attention to this department of our business, and have made the selection and improvement of farm seeds a specialty, exercising great care to secure the best varieties, thoroughly cleaned and of the finest possible quality.

Corn.

Pride of the North—This variety has been grown and improved in the extreme Northern part of Iowa. The ears are 8 to 10 inches long with small cob and kernel; seventy pounds of ears will make sixty pounds of shelled corn; color bright orange, and very uniform. Will ripen in ninety days and matures in this latitude when planted in June. Pk. 30 Bu. \$1.

Waterloo Extra Early Dent—Originated in Nebraska, where it is known for its great earliness, ripening in ninety days. The ears are small, but it is a great yielder. Pk. 30 Bu. \$1.

Iowa Gold Mine—An early variety ripening but a few days later than Pride of the North; ears are of good size and symmetrical; color a bright golden yellow; the grain is very deep and cob small, thus enabling it to dry out very quickly as soon as ripe. It is remarkable to hold out in weight. Pk. 30 Bu. \$1.

White Cap Yellow Dent—This corn is of great merit. It is suitable for all soils, grows large ears and matures early. It grows strong, rank and thick, and, it is claimed, will produce more corn, on poor, thin soil, than any kind now in cultivation. It will be appreciated by those living in drouth sections, while on strong, rich soil it has no superior. The tip ends of the grains are white, inside yellow, making it a beautiful color. Large growers within the corn belt, as well as those out of it, will be pleased with this corn. Pk. 30 Bu. \$1.

Legal Tender—Is the result of ten years selection by a seed corn specialist in Iowa, and is very productive, 75 to 100 bushels to the acre being a common yield; of uniform pure yellow color; ear large and long, with deep grain on a small cob, while the stalk does not grow too large, usually 9 to 10 feet, the ears being set about four feet from the ground. It matures in from 110 to 115 days, and is well adapted to light and heavy land. Legal Tender is a heavy corn, rich in fattening substance and will sell for the highest prices upon any market.—Pk. 40 Bu. \$1.00.

Sweet Corn for Fodder.

There is nothing better for green feed, or for curing for winter, than Sweet Corn. Cattle highly relish it, eating every part of the stalk and leaves, and when fed on it, keep in fine condition and give an abundance of milk. There is nothing better for growing pigs during summer and early fall. Also excellent for soiling. Sow thickly in drills or broadcast at the rate of two bushels per acre. Pk. 50 Bu. \$1.25. Bag of 2 bu. for \$2.25.

Pop Corn.

Queen's Golden—The largest of all Pop Corns. The stalk grows five to six feet high and bears two or three large ears each. It pops perfectly white and a single kernel will expand to nearly an inch in diameter. Pkt. 10 Pt. 15 Qt. 25

White Rice—A very handsome variety; ears short, kernels long, pointed, and resembles rice; color white, very prolific. Pkt. 10 Pt. 15 Qt. 25.

Kaffir Corn.

Is now successfully cultivated for both forage and grain in all sections of the United States. It will make a fine crop of forage if cut in early bloom, and the shoots that then follow will mature a full crop of seed and forage. Both grain and fodder are excellent, the whole stalk tender to the full maturity of seed. There is no failure about it, as it possesses the quality that all the tribe possess, of waiting for rain without any loss of capacity to yield. The grain makes a flour that is like wheat. Cultivated the same as our common Indian Corn, requiring four to five pounds of seed to the acre. Pk. 40 Bu. \$1.25.

Sorghum, or Sugar Cane.

SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGES.

Sorghum is being used extensively as a green food for cattle, horses and mules; it is a sure

crop, being a great drouth resister; an immense yielder, producing many tons of most nutritious green food to the acre. Specially fine food for milch cows when pasture is short. Pk. 40 Bu. \$1.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

True Biennial Variety.

Dwarf Essex Rape is considered indispensable by the sheep and cattle farmers of Great Britain, and is fast coming into use in this country on account of its rapid growth, being ready to feed in ten weeks from sowing, and producing twenty-five to thirty tons of green forage to the acre. It grows to a height of three feet, and covers the surface so densely as to smother out all weeds and to kill quack and other objectionable grasses. It can be sown all through the season, being perfectly hardy, withstands draught, and will produce a crop in any soil by sowing broadcast at the rate of five pounds to the acre, or in drills or rows two feet apart at the rate of three pounds to the acre. While unequalled as a pasture for sheep, as a fattening food for all kinds of live stock it is without a rival in point of cheapness or effectiveness. 25 Lbs. and over, 10c per lb.,

Field Pea.

Many of the farmers of the west are planting peas as stock fattener, especially for hogs. They are equal to the best corn for this purpose. Sow at the rate of two bushels to the acre, broadcast. Pk. 75 Bu. \$2.

Seed Buckwheat.

New Japanese—The kernels are nearly twice the size of any other, of a rich dark brown color and manufacture a superior flour. Owing to its branching character, only one-half as much seed is required per acre, while the straw is much stiffer and stands up better. This new buckwheat has rapidly displaced all others, and is now more largely planted than any other, being about two weeks earlier. Pk. 40 Bu. \$1.50.

Silver Hull—Sown at same time as common Buckwheat, this variety continues in bloom longer. The flower is whiter and more nutritious. Pk. 40 Bu. \$1.25.

Mammoth Russian Sunflower.

The Giant of all Sunflowers—Growing to double the size of the common, and the yield of seed is twice as great. One hundred and twenty-five bushels to the acre have been grown at a less expense than corn. It is highly recommended for poultry; the best egg-producing food known. The leaves make splendid fodder, much relished by all kinds of stock. The seed is good feed for horses, and yields a fine quality of oil. The strong thick stalks are used for fuel. Oz. 5 Qt. 15. (Qt. post paid 25c.)

Spring Rye.

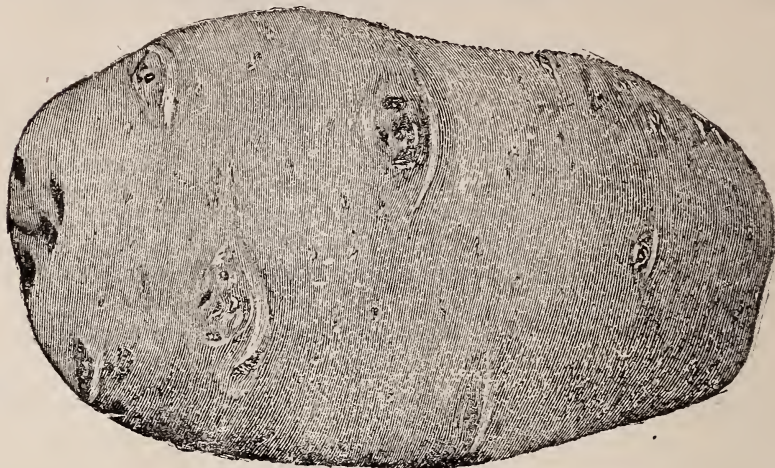
Distinct from the winter rye, grain of finer quality and more productive; can be successfully grown in any latitude, and is being largely sown in the Middle States in place of oats, being a much more profitable crop, on account of the production of nearly four times the straw, and also as a "catch" crop where winter grain has failed. The straw is equally as valuable as that of the fall or winter rye, standing stiff 7 to 8 feet high, produces 30 to 40 bushels of grain per acre; as it does not stool like winter rye, not less than 2 bushels to the acre should be sown. Pk. 40c bu. \$1.

Winter Rye.—Our seed is choice and sure to satisfy. Pk. 40c bu. \$1.

Jerusalem Artichoke Roots.

This variety is not produced from seed. They are sometimes used as a table vegetable when pickled, but their greatest value is for feeding stock. They are the best hog food known. They are remarkable for their fattening properties, great productiveness (over one thousand bushels having been grown on one acre) and ease with which they can be grown. They need not be dug the hogs should be turned in on them, and will help themselves by rooting. One acre will keep from twenty to thirty hogs in fine condition from October until April, except when the ground is frozen too hard for them to root. They are also said to be a preventive of cholera and other hog diseases, and they are also highly recommended for milch cows, increasing the yield of milk and at the same time improving their condition. Three bushels will seed an acre. Ask for prices.

Choice Seed Potatoes.



PRICES SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGES.

A change of seed is absolutely necessary to insure large crops of potatoes. The difference in yield will many times pay the cost of new seed. At the price we offer potatoes no one can afford to plant his own seed, if it has been grown in the same soil two years or more. Some of our patrons buy seed of us each year rather than to plant that of their own growing and the universal success with which our patrons have met by planting them, assures us of the fact that **our seed potatoes are unsurpassed** for health, earliness, vigorous growth and large yields.

Extra Early Ohio Potatoes—We consider these to be the earliest, purest and altogether the handsomest stock of Early Ohio Potatoes to be found anywhere. On these points we challenge comparison with stock from any other source. We do not admit that its equal exists among Early Ohio Potatoes. They are grown under conditions that make them cost more than common stock, they are selected with the utmost care, and the result is grand, such as to delight everyone who knows and appreciates a good potato. Pk. 35 Bu. 85.

Early Six Weeks—It is claimed by the introducer of this potato that it will yield potatoes of marketable size in six weeks after planting. It is certainly a very early and a very good potato. Is of excellent quality and yields abundantly. Pk. 40 Bu. \$1.25.

Clark's Number 1—Finest early potato grown Handsome. Uniformly large. An enormous yield. Quality perfect. Pk. 35 Bu. 85.

Rural New Yorker—Skin and flesh are pure white. Intermediate in ripening and unsurpassed in table quality. Very few eyes. Pk. 35 Bu. 85.

Beauty of Hebron—Pk. 35 Bu. 90.

Blue Victor—A good late potato, selling well for late. Pk. 35 Bu. 80

Millet.

(Subject to market fluctuations.)

We know of nothing like Millet for sowing to cover up shortage in your hay crops. It can be sown up to the middle or end of June, and make a valuable catch crop. Sow 50 lbs. to the acre.

Common Millet—Very early; grows 3 to 4 feet high; foliage broad. (50 lbs. to the bu.) Lb. 5 Bu. 75.

German Millet—Matures about two weeks later than Common Millet; grows 3 to 5 feet high; head closely condensed; spikes very numerous; seed round, golden yellow, in rough sheaths. (50 lbs. to the bu.) Lb. 5 Bu. 70.

Golden Millet—An improved variety, medium early, growing 3 to 5 feet high. The heads are closely condensed, though the spikes are very numerous. The seeds are contained in rough, bristly sheaths and are round, golden yellow and beautiful in appearance. Lb. 5 Bu. 80.

Hungarian (Grass) Millet—Medium early, grows 3 to 5 feet high; abundant foliage and slender head; withstand drouth and yield well on light soil. (48 lbs. to the bu. Lb. 5 Bu. 70

Recleaned Grass & Clover Seeds.

Customers understand that prices on Grass and Clover Seeds are changing (almost daily,) and that we can only give prices subject to market fluctuations. Those wanting Seeds in larger quantity than here quoted should write for special prices.

Kentucky Blue Grass—Universally known; desirable for pastures and lawns. Sow in fall or spring at the rate of 2 to 3 bushels per acre. Fancy clean seed. (Bu. 14 lbs.) Lb. 25 Bu. \$2.



ORCHARD GRASS.

Orchard Grass—Extremely hardy and widely known. One of the earliest to start in spring; grows rapidly and furnishes an abundance of pasture during the entire season. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels per acre. (Bu. 14 lbs.) Lb. 25 Bu. \$2.

Red Top Grass—Thrives well in almost any soil, but best in low land, and produces a very firm sod. Sow 1 to 2 bushels per acre. (Bu. 14 lbs.) Lb. 25 Bu. \$2.

Timothy—A well known variety. When ready to buy write us for latest prices. (Bu. 45 lbs.) Bu. \$1.65.

English Rye Grass, Perennial Rye—A nutritious permanent grass for meadows and pastures, or for mixing with other grasses for lawns. It does well on sloping banks, as its roots are fibrous and mat like. (Bu. 24 lbs.) Lb. 25 Bu. \$2.



TIMOTHY.

Brome Grass—Is a vigorous, hardy perennial with strong, creeping rootstocks, smooth, upright, leafy stem, one to four feet high, and loose, open panicles, or "seed heads" four to eight inches long. In a few years it forms a very tough sod, soon crowding out other grasses, clovers and weeds. Its remarkable draught-resisting qualities have proved it to be the most valuable grass for dry regions where other grasses could hardly exist. As it is thoroughly permanent and grows with wonderful rapidity, producing heavy crops and luxuriant pasture, its value to the farmers of dry regions can not be overestimated. All kinds of stock eat it with relish and the chemical analysis made, show that it is rich in flesh-forming ingredients, much more so than timothy. It is very hardy and not injured by severe spring and fall frosts when once established. As it starts to grow very early in the spring before any of the grasses upon the native prairies show any signs of life, and remains green and succulent far into November, it will supply the long felt want of early spring and late fall pastures. Sow broadcast at the rate of 18 to 20 pounds per acre and harrow in thoroughly. The yield of hay varies from 1 to 4½ tons per acre according to the climatic conditions, amount of seed sown, and fertility of the soil. In quality it is equal to timothy, both in regard to palatability and nutritive value. Lb. 25. (Bu. 14 lbs.) Bu. \$2.50.

Clovers.

Parties wishing to buy in large quantities will do well to get samples and prices before placing their orders.

Mammoth Clover—Valuable with other grasses for mixed hay; ripens about with Timothy. Being a rank grower it is largely used for plowing under as a fertilizer. Bu. \$6.

White Dutch—Grows naturally in pastures in a great variety of soils and situations; indispensable in parks and lawns. Lb. 25 Bu. \$8.



RED CLOVER.

an annual it must be sown in July, August and September of each year, from which the spring following can be cut for soiling, by the 20th of April; for ensilage and hay by the 1st to the 15th of May in this latitude. Lb. 15 Bu. \$6.

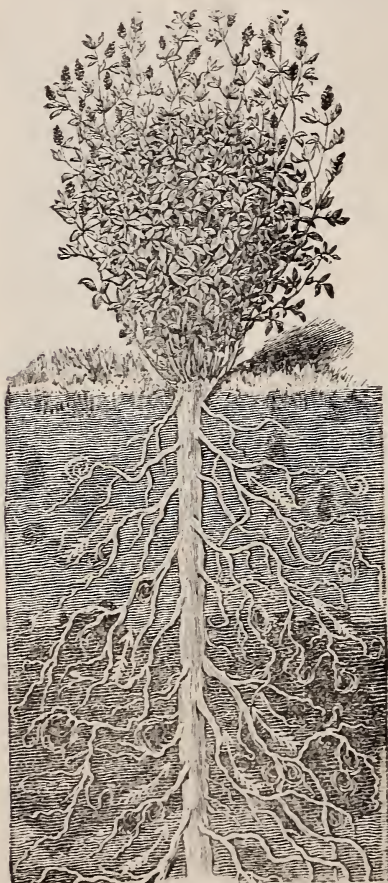
Medium, or Common Red—The Clover Seed of Commerce, and the most important and valuable of the Clover family for agricultural purposes. Sow 15 lbs. to the acre. (Bu. 60 lbs.) Bu. \$5.50.

Alsike, or (Swedish) The most hardy of all clovers; perennial. On rich, moist soils it yields an enormous quantity of hay or pasturage, but its greatest value is for sowing with other clover and grasses, as it forms a thick bottom, has fibrous roots like white clover. Esteemed highly by the Bee Keeper. Lb. 25c.



ALSIKE.

Crimson, or Scarlet—This wonderful forage plant, more commonly called Scarlet, is a great nitrogen gatherer. makes a growth of from 20 to 30 inches high, has a bright crimson blossom from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches long. and when in full bloom is a thing of beauty. Being



ALFALEA.

Alfalfa, or Lucerne Clover—Very popular in many portions of the country, and it is especially of value in all parts of the west, north-west and south. Under proper management it will yield ten to twelve tons to the acre. All classes of stock are exceedingly fond of it. Horses will do more work and keep in finer condition than on almost any other kind of food. It makes the largest quantity of the richest milk and butter. The roots are so long and grow so deep frost cannot heave or throw them out in winter. One sowing will stand for twenty years, and, instead of impoverishing the soil, enriches it. As a fertilizing and land-enriching crop it has no equal. Grows on the thinnest sandy soil and thrives in the greatest drouth. The best method is to sow broadcast about 15 or 20 lbs. to the acre. Comes up very spindling and slowly and it is necessary to mow the weeds to give it light, but when once established the weeds will be smothered. Lb. 20 Bu. \$7.

Lawn Grass Seed.

This lawn grass mixture is composed entirely of the finest quality of fine leaved dwarf-growing grasses, in such proportions as will enable it to withstand the extreme heat of our summers. The grasses which compose this mixture are extra well cleaned, so that all weeds are excluded, leaving nothing but the pure, clean seed.

We recommend four bushels to the acre. It is necessary to sow the seed very thick to get the most pleasing result—that is a good lawn.

The best time to sow grass seed is in the spring or about the latter part of August. We prefer the spring. The success of establishing a good lawn depends much on the season and the condition of the ground at the time of sowing. A light raking in will protect the seeds greatly. Rolling, however, is at all times indispensable and should any weeds appear they should be eradicated.



CONDENSED LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS.

This list comprises the flowers most easily grown that give the greatest satisfaction with the least trouble.

Asters.

This has become one of the most popular, beautiful and effective garden plants, growing from ten to eighteen inches high. For profusion of flowers and richness of display the Asters are unrivaled, and constitute the principal adornment of our gardens during the autumn.



ASTERS

Pkt.

Comet Aster—A handsome, new and very distinct class of Asters, resembling the Japanese Chrysanthemums 5

Dwarf Victoria—Mixed—The finest class of Half Dwarf Asters; for size, range of color, and profusion of bloom, it is unsurpassed. All colors..... 5

New Victoria—White—One of the finest..... 5

Victoria Needle Asters—Mixed—A remarkably free blooming variety with large double flowers of a very unique appearance..... 5

New Rose—Mixed Magnificent flowers in shape and size. A great variety of brilliant colors..... 5

Truffaut's French Pæony-Flowered Perfection—Mixed..... 5

Comet—Mixed—Form regular pyramids 12 to 15 inches and covered with large double flowers..... 5

Pkt.

New Chrysanthemum—Flowered Dwarf mixed 5

Our Own Mixture—Including the cream of this list with many other choicest varieties. Bound to please... 5

ANTIRRHINUM

The Antirrhinum, or Snapdragon, is an old favorite border plant, with dark glossy leaves, and curiously shaped flowers, with a finely marked throat. Mixed all colors..... 5

AGERATUM

Desirable in the garden and prized by florists because it bears a great many flowers, and keeps in bloom a long time. Colors light blue..... 5



Alyssum.

Alyssum—Sweet—A very desirable hardy annual, flowering from early spring till killed by the frost..... 5



DOUBLE CAMILIA.

Double Camilia-Flowered Balsams. Snow White	Pkt.
Very double perfect form.....	5
Solferino —White beautifully striped and spotted with lilac and scarlet.....	5
Double Spotted —In splendid mixture.....	5
Double Camilia-Flowered —Best.....	5
Mixed from above and other kinds.....	5

BALSAM APPLE

Momordica.

Curious trailing vines with ornamental foliage and odd-shaped fruit, which when ripe open, showing a brilliant red interior; make a nice display of trellis and rock work. Pkt. 5.



BALSAM APPLE.

CANDY TUFT.

Universally known and cultivated; considered indispensable cutting. All the varieties look best in beds or masses.



Candytuft.

some, many of them producing tri-colored flowers of great brilliance in coloring. Pkt. 5.

White Rocket	5
New Carmine —Dwarf plants with vivid carmine.....	5
Mixed Colors	5

Chrysanthemums.

This magnificent class of summer blooming annuals should be well represented in every flower garden. We know of no class of flowers which will produce such results with so little care. The flowers are borne on long stems and are represented by a great variety. The single ones are particularly hand-



Chrysanthemum.

Calendula--Pot Marigold.

Free blooming and attractive plants, growing well in all situations.

Meteor —This magnificent variety has large and beautiful imbricated double flowers, with stripes of deep orange on a pale yellow ground.....	5
Fine Mixed	5

Coleus.

Mixed —Splendid collection.....	25
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Cobæa.

A fine rapid growing climber, with handsome foliage and large bell-shaped flowers, green at first but rapidly changing to a beautiful deep violet blue.

Scandens	10
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Calliopsis.

Calliopsis--Coreopsis.

A very useful and brilliant class of hardy annuals. Flowers are of every shade of yellow, orange and rich reddish brown, and make brilliant groups or low screens. Seed grows very rapidly, may be sown where plants are to flower.

Pkt.

Mixed Colors -- Of every shade..... 5

Cockscomb--Celosia.

Highly ornamental plants producing crested heads of flowers somewhat resembling a cock's comb.

Fine Mixed..... 5

Canna.

The Cannas are the coming plants of our gardens. The demand of them is rapidly increasing. They are erect, stately plants from two to six feet in height, with ample and elegant foliage. The leaves are green in some varieties and in some purplish and reddish. The flowers are bright colors, red or yellow and variously marked, and peculiar and handsome in form. Pkt. 5



6113. Canna.

Cress Vine.

This is a most beautiful climber, with delicate dark green feathered foliage, and an abundance of bright star shaped rose scarlet and white blossoms.

Pkt.

White	5
Rose	5
Scarlet	5
Mixed	5



Cosmos.

Cosmos.

Of very rapid growth and makes large bushes fully five feet high, which are a mass of elegant foliage. From September until severe frost each plant is covered with hundreds of showy blossoms two inches in diameter.

Pkt.

Hybridus -- Mixed Colors	5
Pearl White -- Large pure white Flowers, very beautiful.....	5



CARNATION.

Carnations.

The most magnificent of all the pink family and are general favorites for their delicious fragrance and richness of color.

	Pkt.
German—Extra fine double mixed.....	5
Double—Mixed.....	5

New Margaret Carnations.

A magnificent new class of Carnations, and without exception the most abundant bloomers of all. They bloom in about four months after sowing seed. The flowers are of perfect form, large and very sweet scented. The different colors range through many beautiful shades of red, pink, white variegated. Pkt. 5.

Centurea Cyanus or Bachelors Button.

Corn Flower, Blue Bottle, Ragged Sailor.

A very old favorite hardy annual; flowers freely in almost any situation; for cut flowers they are largely used.

	Pkt.
Choice Mixed.....	5

Capanula--Canterberry Bell.

The Capanulas are a large genus of showy plants, mostly perennials. The Campanulas medium (Canterberry Bell) claims a situation in all gardens. Easy of culture and certain to flower, all succeed well in good soil. Plant 8x12 inches. Pkt. 5.



CENTUREA CYANUS.

Cucumber--Wild.

A handsome hardy climber, valuable for covering unsightly objects, Tree stumps, etc. It is a rapid grower, attaining a height 25 to 30 feet. The beautiful green foliage is dotted over with small white flowers, which develop into small prickly fruits, making an attractive display throughout the entire season. Pkt. 5.

Digatalis--Foxglove.

Handsome, stately growing plants, with beautifully mottled, thimble shaped flowers, produced in profusion on a stem usually about 3 feet high. The racemes of flowers are about two feet long. Pkt.

Fine Mixed.....	5
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Daisy.

Double Daisy.

A charming little plant for pots, edgings and borders. Give it a cool partially shaded place. Sow seeds very early. The flowers are abundant in early spring, and may be made to flower later by use of water.

Pkt.

Longfellow—Has very double dark rose flowers; come true from seeds of unusual size..... 5

- Snowball**—A large and very double pure white daisy of the Longfellow type. Flowers on long stems, excellent for cutting..... Pkt. 5
- Double Mixed**—Finest German Seed..... 5.

Dianthus--Pink.

All of this beautiful class of pinks are hardy and will flower the second season. If not allowed to flower too freely the first season.

- Hedewigii**—Double Japan Pink. Very beautiful double flowers mixed colors in great variety. One foot..... Pkt. 5
- Hedewigii**—Single Flowers three inches across of rich beautiful colors..... 5

Dahlias.

Many people are not aware that Dahlias from seed sown in the spring will bloom beautifully the first summer, and give quite as good, if not better satisfaction than bulbs.

- Double Large Flowering**—Choice mixed, from selected flowers only..... Pkt. 10
- New Single**—Mixed colors—The flowers of single Dahlias are large perfectly star shaped, formed of broad petals which are gay and beautiful in color..... 10

Eschscholtzia--California Poppy.

Blossoms about two inches in diameter, of many brilliant and showy colors.

- Splendid Mixed**..... Pkt. 5

Forget-Me-Not.

The Forget-Me-Not is an old and favorite plant bearing clusters of star shaped delicate blue flowers with white and yellow eyes. Pkt. 5.

Four O'clock--Marvel of Peru.

Old fashioned but none the less beautiful; makes a pretty hedge. Flowers are funnel shaped, white and striped; very fragrant and open about four o'clock in the afternoon, remaining open all night. Pkt.

- Hybrid Mixed**..... 5

Gourds--Ornamental Sorts

A great variety of curiously formed and marked fruit. The vines are of rapid growth, and with luxuriant foliage, adapted for covering screens, arbors, etc. Height 10 to 15 feet.

- Mixed**—Many beautiful varieties..... Pkt. 5

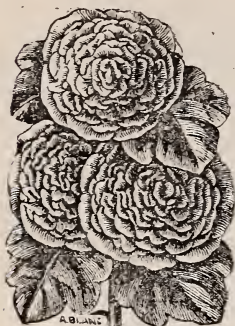
Gaillardias.

Although long neglected, the single Gaillardia, or Blanket Flower, has lately come into well deserved popularity. Of magnificent and wonderful profusion, the flowers are greatly admired for their fine forms and rich blending of colors, they thrive anywhere.

- Fine Mixed Varieties**—This mixture, although so cheap, is equal to any high priced Pkt. 5



Dahlias.



Hollyhock.

Hollyhock.

The Hollyhock, in its present state of perfection, is very unlike its parent of olden time. For a background to a flower garden perhaps no plant is so useful. The flowers are as double as a rose, of many shades of color.

	Pkt.
Double Pure White.....	5
Double Lemon Color.....	5
Double Crimson.....	5
Double Flesh Color.....	5
Extra Choice—Double mixed many kinds.....	5

Humulus.

A rapid growing climber, with luxuriant foliage excellent for covering verandas, etc. Withstands heat and drouth well and is not covered with insects.

	Pkt.
Variegated Japan Hop—The foliage is beautiful blotched.....	10

Heliotrope.

A well known and popular plant; fine for bedding, vases, baskets and for pot culture in winter. Flowers purple, borne in trusses and exceedingly fragrant. Delights in light, rich soil.

Extra Choice Mixed.....	5
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HELIOTROPE.

Larkspur.

A popular plant, producing beautiful spikes of double flowers in many colors. If sown early in the spring they will flower in June or July. Pkt. 5.

Lobelia.

Exceedingly pretty, profuse blooming plants of great value to flower garden; their delicate drooping habit, and the profusion of their charming little flowers, render them extremely ornamental. Very fine for hanging baskets.

Erinus Gaucilis—Blue.....	5
Crystal Palace—Dark blue, splendid.....	5



MIGNONETTE.

Mignonette.

A well known hardy annual, producing dense semi-globular heads of exceedingly fragrant flowers born on spikes from three to six inches long. It is in bloom nearly the whole season, and the perfume is so strong and fragrant that the whole atmosphere around is perfumed.

	Pkt.
Reseda Odorata—Large flowering.....	5
Golden Queen—It is a mass of golden yellow when in flower.....	5
Flatchet—A variety of very dwarf, vigorous growth with massive spikes of deliciously scented red flowers.....	5

Mimulus.

MONKEY FLOWER.

Beautiful Free-blooming plants, suitable for vases or hanging baskets, luxuriating in damp shady situations. Pkt.

Moschatus—(Musk Plant.) Yellow foliage and flowers having a delightful musk scent, $\frac{1}{2}$ foot..... 5

Moon Flower.

Beautiful climbers and exceedingly attractive mixed with other climbers. Flowers of graceful form. Pkt. 5.

Morning Glory.

Imperial Japanese Morning Glories.

The vines are strong and of robust growth, attaining a height of from 15 to 30 feet. It is in the flowers, however, that we find the most enchanting sight possible to be found in any of our climbing plants. They are of gigantic size, often measuring 3 to 5 inches across. The colors of the flowers are almost indescribable, ranging from the palest shades of pink or rose down to deep red, maroon and purple, light azure blues to indigo, pure white and creamy or grey whites.

Pkt.

Many bright colors mixed.... 5

Nasturtiums.

Should not be planted in too rich soil. The dwarf varieties are among the most useful of annuals for bedding, massing, etc., owing to their compact growth, richness of color, and profusion of blooming. The tall sorts are admirably adapted for rock work, covering trellises or rustic work.

DWARF NASTURTIUMS, 6 to 12 INCHES.

Pkt. Oz.

Empress of India—Foliage purple blue, bearing brilliant deep scarlet flowers, a profuse bloomer of a most showy class..... 5 30

King of Tom Thumbs—Quite distinct, leaves very dark flowers, rich crimson, a very brilliant effective sort..... 5 20

MORNING GLORY.

Pkt. Oz.

Bronze Curled—Flowers of bronze metallic lustre, a very distinct color..... 5 15

Cattel's Crimson—Showy variety equal to any in startling effect..... 5 15

Pearl—Flowers white, a rare color among Nasturtiums, producing a pleasant effect..... 5 15





NASTURTIUMS.

Pkt. Oz.

Mixed Dwarf Sorts—A mixture of the best dwarf sorts, producing when in bloom an agreeable effect in colors of scarlet, crimson bronze, gold and white 5 15

TALL NASTURTIUMS, 3 to 10 FEET.

Pkt. Oz.

Pearl—Delicate creamy-white flowers contrasting finely with the orange, gold and scarlet of more brilliant varieties 5 15

Spit Fire—Remarkable in its intensity of startling brilliancy; one of the finest sorts 5 25

Tall Bright Rose—Very choice sort, producing a rose colored flower 5 20

Dunnett's Orange—A very vigorous grower, producing a showy deep orange flower 5 20

Mixed Tall Sorts—A combination of many tall varieties, colors, white, cardinal, orange, rose scarlet 5 15

Portulaca.

(Rose Moss.)

Makes a dazzling display of beauty, many hued, highly colored. Are in bloom from about the first of July till frost. Plant in open ground after it has become warm, in light sandy soil and in a dry situation. Bed should be exposed to the sun.

Pkt.

Finest Single Mixed—Many beautiful sorts 5

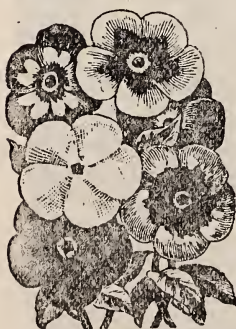
Double Rose-Flowered—Perfectly double of many brilliant colors, as well as striped. 10

Poppies.

Showy and ornamental plants with large flowers of brilliant colors. Very attractive in large beds, clumps and mixed borders. They are of very easy culture, and succeed in any garden soil.

Pkt.

Carnation Flower—Splendid double flowers, mixed colors 5



Phlox Drummondii.

The Shirley—This beautiful new single Poppy runs in colors from purest white through the most delicate shades of rose, pink and carmine to deep crimson. 5

Phlox Drummondii.

The Phlox Drummondii for splendid mass of colors

and a constant display, is not excelled by any other annual or perennial. It has very desirable quality for this purpose. The colors range from the purest white to the deepest blood purple or crimson. Pkt. 5.



Carnation Poppies.



PETUNIA.

Star Phlox.

The center of each petal runs out into a point one-quarter to one-third of an inch beyond the edge, which gives the flowers a regular star-like form. This variety is of compact habit and bears large umbels of flowers. The beautiful velvety florets, running through shades of scarlet, pink, violet, salmon and white, produces an effect not excelled by any other flower. Pkt. 5.

Petunia.

Most valuable plants, succeeding well everywhere. They are particularly showy in beds or masses, and are universal favorites on account of their richness of color, fragrance and continuous blooming.

Petunia Hybrida, Finest Mixed—A good mixture embracing all colors including striped and blotched varieties; very profuse flowering and excellent for bedding or massing. Pkt. 5.

Double Petunia—Pkt. 15

Pansy.

Our pansy seed are the best to be obtained. This favorite flower is one of our specialties and the following varieties and mixtures are secured from Europe and elsewhere regardless of cost.

Odier (Five Blotched)—A beautiful strain of various colored, large handsome, perfect formed flowers dark spots on each petal. Pkt. 5.

Emperor William—Large, handsome flowers, borne in great profusion. Well above the foliage, brilliant ultramarine blue, with a purple violet eye. Pkt. 5.



PANSY.

	Pkt.
Azure Blue —Extra fine.....	5
Light Blue —Lovely shades of sky blue.....	5
Yellow Gem —Without eye, very fine.....	5
Dark Purple —Rich deep purple; fine.....	5
Mahogany Colored —A very fine variety.....	5
Snow Queen —Very large, satiny white.....	5
King of the Blacks —Almost black, the darkest pansy known.....	5
Silver Edge —Dark purple with a distinct white edging, a most charming Pansy.....	10
Large Flowering —Very fine mixed embracing many separate colors and choice kinds.....	10
Good Quality Mixed	5
Lord Beaconsfield —Large flowers of deep purple violet, shading off in the top petals to a white hue; highly effective.....	5

Giant Trimardeau.

Flowers of enormous size. An altogether distinct and beautiful new race, the flowers of which are larger than any hitherto produced. Each flower is marked with three large blotches of spots, and the plants are of compact growth and produce an endless variety of beautiful shapes. Pkt. 15.

Prize Mixed Pansies.

An extra fine mixture of all the best varieties of show, fancy, striped and spotted Pansies. and also the large giant-flowered Pansies of the improved Trimardean and Cassiers Giant Odier types. Pkt. 25.

Prethrums==Feverfew.

Old favorite herbaceous plant, very much in use for borders.

	Pkt.
Parthenifolium Aureum —(Golden Feather) Bright golden foliage.....	10
Double —Beautiful large flowering plants.....	10

Ricinus--Castor Oil Bean.

Magnificent tall-growing foliage plants, very useful as specimen plants on lawns, or groups in center of large beds. Their brilliant leaves and fruits create a grand sub-tropical effect.

Barboniensis Arboreus—Very large and handsome foliage; 15 feet. Pkt. 5.



SWEET WILLIAM.

Sweet William.

A very beautiful class of plants of extreme richness and diversity of color.

	Pkt.
Fine Mixed Single —All colors.....	5
Double Flowering —Mixed, splendid collection.....	10

Smilax.

Charming tender perennial climber, for window gardens. Pkt. 5.

Salvia.

The Salvia is a very ornamental plant flowering in spikes, and continues to bloom in open ground until frost.

Patens—Brightest and bluest of all blue Pkt. 10.

Splendens—Gorgeous plants with spikes of intensely vivid scarlet flowers. Pkt. 10.



SWEET PEAS.

Sweet Peas.

The Sweet Pea, as respects size, texture, diversity of colors, exquisite shades, phenomenal production of blooms and exquisite perfume, has in the last few years jumped to the first place among the sweetest of climbing plants. So productive is it that single plants have been known to have borne over 1000 sprays of flowers.

In planting the seed it should be put into the soil in very early spring, to secure an early development, as early, if not earlier, than the planting of garden Peas. If sown in rows, the trenches to receive the seeds should be marked out three to four inches deep and half filled with manure and the seeds placed half an inch apart, the plants to be finally thinned to three inches apart. Planted in single rows, 1 ounce of Sweet Peas will seed 20 feet, but for effective purposes, 1 ounce should be allowed to every 10 feet, or even less.

DOUBLE SWEET PEAS.

The varieties we offer will, under ordinary circumstances produce a large percentage of double flowers. These double flowers are very attractive, being waved and crimped with none of the usual stiffness of double flowers. They are vigorous growers, very free flowering and possess all the fragrance of the ordinary Sweet Peas. Our mixture is composed of very choice sorts representing a wide range of colors. Pkt. 10.

SWEET PEAS—White Class.

	Pkt.	Oz.
Mrs. Sankey —Pure white flowers, large. Similar to Queen of England, but larger flower.....	5	10
Emily Henderson —Pure white, earliest to flower. Compact vine.....	5	10
Primrose —Light yellow, rare shade.....	5	10
Mrs. Eckford —Light canary, nearly yellow.....	5	10

ROSY CLASS.

Fairy Queen —White, penciled with pink.....	5	10
Lady Beaconsfield —Yellowish white with rosy wings. Vigorous vine. Choice sort.....	5	10
Lottie Eckford —White, shaded with pink and indigo.....	5	10
Mrs. Gladstone —Pale rose and buff. Fine large flower.....	5	10
Blushing Beauty —A heliotrope pink suffused with lilac. Fine sort, not excelled	5	10
Venus —Rose with a buff and decided sulphur tint, Excellent sort. Late to flower.....	5	10
Gaiety —Magenta and white striped. Very desirable. Carnation striped like Queen of the Isles.....	5	10
Queen of the Isles —Carnation flowered white and striped.....	5	10

Pkt. Oz.

Apple Blossom —Bright, rosy, pink and white. Very choice. Similar to American Bell.....	5	10
Improved Painted Lady —Rosy, crimson and white. An excellent short vine	5	10

SCARLET CLASS.

Lady Penzance —Bright rose and pink. Very fine. Large flower. Similar to but more scarlet than Orange Prince	5	10
Her Majesty —Rich, deep scarlet rose. Very fine. One of the best.....	5	10
Splendor —Crimson and magenta. Choice. Similar to Duchess of Edinburgh...	5	10
Firefly —Brightest of the scarlets. Fine solid color. Very similar to Cardinal....	5	10

Purple Class.

Princess of Wales —Lavender mauve, purple and carnation striped. Fine sort	5	10
Boreatton —Purple crimson, very dark velvety maroon. Distinct color.....	5	10

BLUE CLASS.

Countess of Radnor —Delicate lavender and reddish mauve. Very superior.....	5	10
Emily Eckford —Violet blue, best of that color. Large bold flower.....	5	10
Dorothy Tennett —Showy, purple-blue fine variety.....	5	10
Grand Blue —Body royal blue. Blue crimson standard.....	5	10

MIXED CLASS.

1st. Selection —All the above sorts mixed. Lb. 75. $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. 25.....	5	10
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TEN WEEKS,—Stock.

All the varieties are desirable as pot plants, as well as in the open garden. They are greatly prized for cut flowers on account of their fragrance and diversity of colors

Fine Mixed—Pkt. 5.

Verbenas.

Verbenas are more easily grown from seed than from cuttings and the plants produced in this way are more vigorous and free-blooming. If sown early in the spring they will flower quite early in the season and continue until destroyed by frost. They are almost indispensable for bedding as they spread rapidly and bloom with freedom.

Best Mixed—Pkt. 5.



VERBENAS.

Zinnia.

The Zinnia is a beautiful annual and general favorite, its

splendid double flowers rivaling in beauty size and form moderate sized Dahlias. They bloom until frost sets in.

Pkt.

Large Flowering—Finest double mixed many shades and colors..... 5.



Dwarf Zinnias.

Summer Flowering Bulbs.

The summer flowering bulbs and roots, for spring planting are inexpensive, very easily grown, requires scarcely any care and produces some of the most showy and beautiful of summer and autumn flowers.

Each. Doz.

Caladium Esculentum —A beautiful large, showy foliage plant; immense leaves, frequently four feet by two and one-half feet. Bulbs one to two inches in diameter	15	\$1.50
Extra Fine —Two and one-half to three inches.....	25	2.50

CANNAS—Ever blooming French Cannas.

Nothing is more effecting for grouping on lawns or for large beds	25	2.50
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DAHLIAS—Large Flowered.

Pure White	25	2.50
Pure Yellow	25	2.50
Scarlet	25	2.50
Pink	25	2.50
Maroon	25	2.50

GLADIOLUS.

The Gladiolus is one of the most showy and attractive of the summer flowering bulbs. Its varieties are numerous, hardy, and of easy culture.

Red —Of various shades.....	5	25
White and Light	5	35
Yellow Shades	6	60
Striped and Varigated	5	50
Pink —Various shades.....	5	50
Salmon	5	50
Fine Mixed	5	25
Extra Fine Mixed	5	35
Lemonie's Hybrid Mixed	5	60

TUBEROSE BULBS.

First Size Bulbs	Doz. 100	35 \$2.00
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MADERIA VINE.

A rapid growing, graceful vine, with smooth waxy dark green leaves, and dainty racemes of tiny fragrant white flowers. Will grow in almost any situation. Each 5 Doz. 50.

BEGONIAS—Tuberous Rooted.

These are the handsomest of our summer flowering bulbs, and are not grown to the extent they should be. Any amateur can grow them, as they require no more care than Geraniums or other green house or bedding plants. They are covered the whole summer with bright and elegant drooping flowers; blooming the first season from seed.

Double—Finest mixed. \$1.25.

Single—Finest mixed. \$2.50.

CINNAMON VINE.

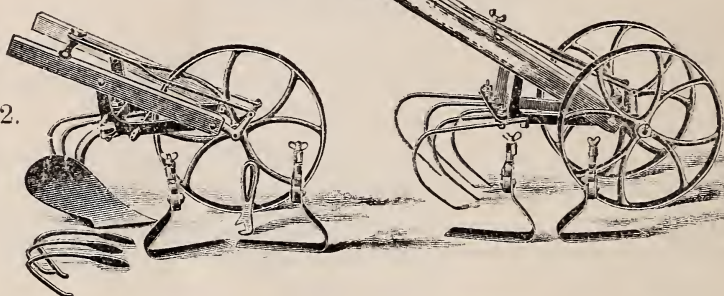
A very pretty vine to train around the window or on a trellis. In midsummer the plant is covered with a brilliant, glossy foliage and an abundance of fragrant flowers. It is also an exceedingly quick grower having been known to attain a height of 20 feet in one season, Extra large roots, 10, 3 for 25, dozen \$1.00.

The Combined Hawkeye, Jr., GARDEN CULTIVATOR

Remove one belt, place wheel in the center, and you have a Single Wheel Cultivator, as in Fig. 2.

The height of handles and depth of cultivation is adjusted by moving adjusting rod, which is held in place by a "thumb nut" bolt. Handles extend forward to axle. This gives line of draft back to tools and insures steady motion, uniform depth of cultivation, light draft. PRICE \$5.00.

FIG. 2.



NEW PRINCIPLE

When properly set
will catch 19 out of 20.

The Best Trap Made for
POCKET GOPHERS.

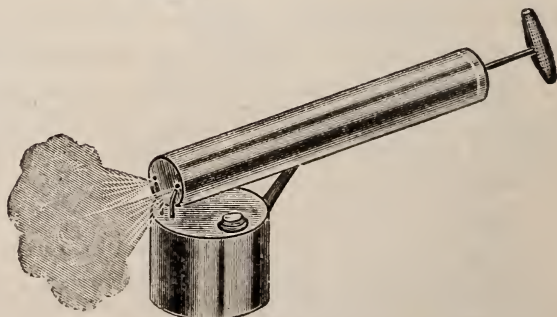
No Danger and Easy to Set. Sure Catch.

Sample trap, sent postpaid for 25 cts.

Full Directions With Each Trap.

THE DOUBLE-TUBE LIGHT- NING INSECT EXTERMIN- ATOR.

Kills drives away and exterminates insects on your animals or your crops. It is made with double tube, and covers a radius of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, producing two large sprays with one operation. The reservoir holds two quarts, which is enough to spray 2000 hills of potatoes. Only one stroke is required to cover a hill of potatoes, which cannot be done with any other machine. It uses less Paris Green and water than other machines. A tablespoonful of Paris Green and two quarts of water will kill the bugs on 2000 hills of potatoes. PRICE, COPPERED, each \$1.00.



"OUT O' SIGHT"

Mole Trap

This cut shows the best Mole Trap ever offered, and only has to be tried to be appreciated.

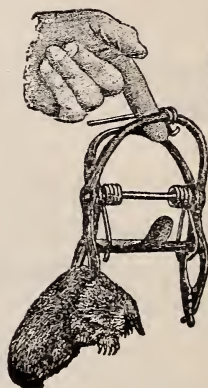
THE SECRET OF
MOLE CATCHING

is a GOOD TRAP, and to know their habits.

Full information sent with each trap.

Send \$5⁰⁰ for Sample Trap,

SENT POSTPAID.



10 Cents

10 Cents

One Packet, about 300 Seeds, of these Six
Superb Pansies, and others Mailed for 10 Cents.



S. B. STEWART, = = **Omaha, Neb.**